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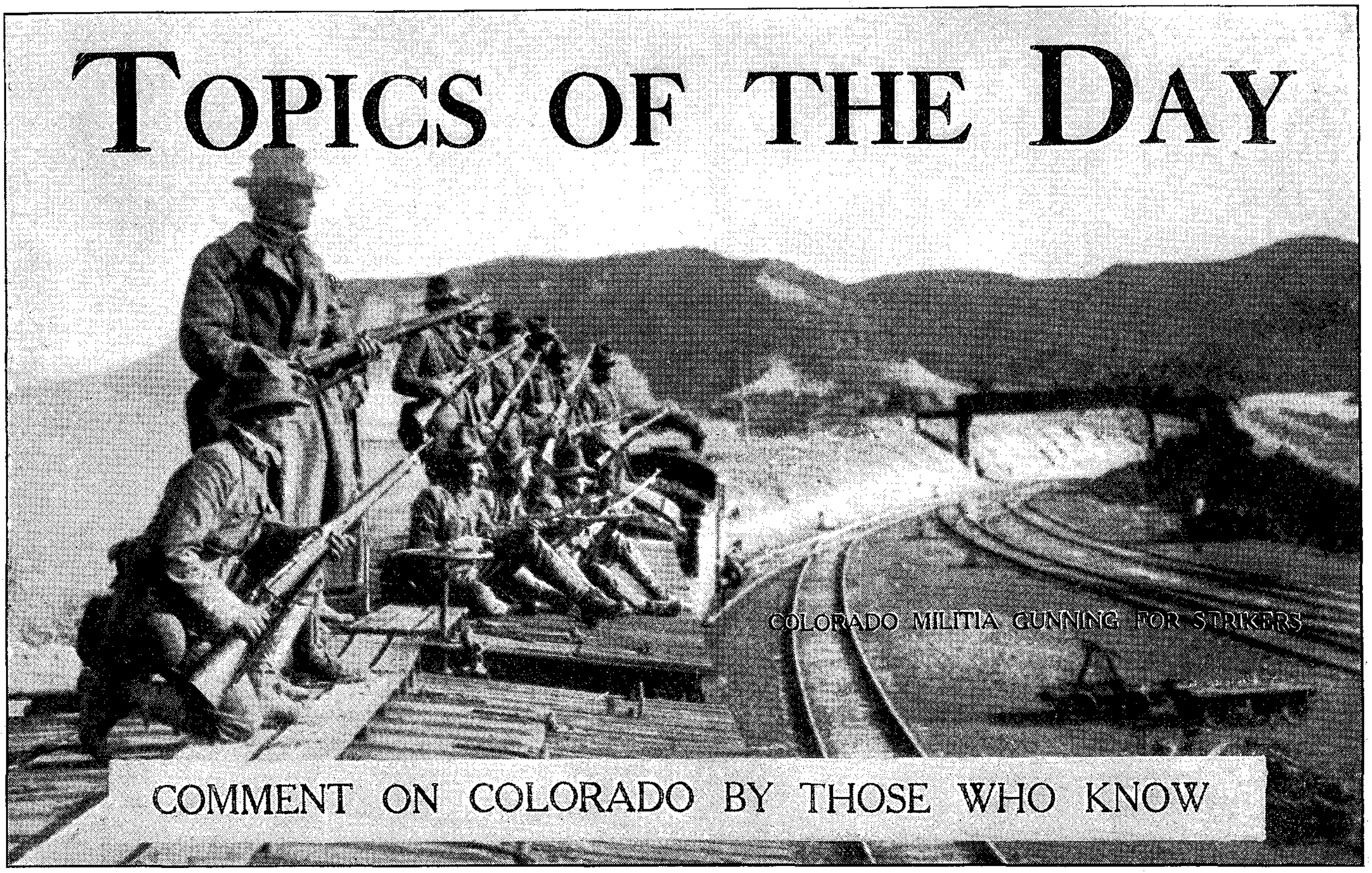
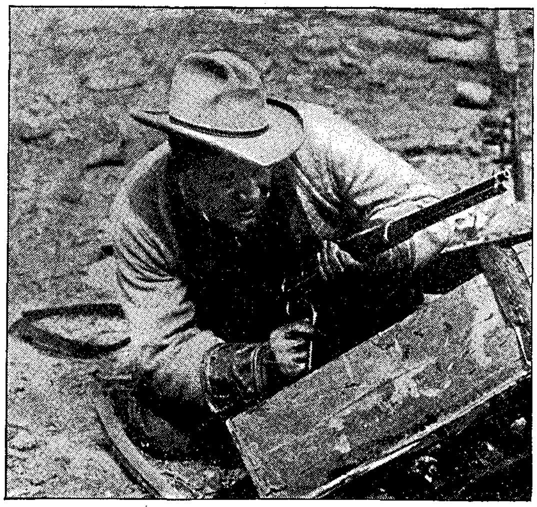
TOPICS OF THE DAY



COLORADO MILITIA GUNNING FOR STRIKERS

COMMENT ON COLORADO BY THOSE WHO KNOW

THAT a straightforward, accurate story of what happened in Colorado is still impossible, because of "press censorship, interrupted communication, and lack of disinterested witnesses," most of the newspapers agree. But they are beginning to make certain conclusions of their own and to give credence to utterances from those who may be said to speak with some measure of authority. In making up their minds about the facts of those days of terror in the southern Colorado coal-fields, they are aided by an official declaration from the Federal War Department that the State troops in certain localities "served to aggravate the trouble," and by a Colorado military commission's report and coroner's jury verdict finding the militia in part responsible for the Ludlow horror. But editors jumping to conclusions derogatory to Colorado's citizen soldiers are rebuked by Governor Ammons. The Governor and other State officials have their own heavy burden of criticism to bear. Looking forward, most editors consider arbitration as the only eventual solution of the problem confronting the State, and the Federal Department of Labor has taken steps toward such a settlement, but at this writing the operators still look askance at all proposals of this sort. The underlying causes of the trouble, which have been confused somewhat in the public mind by the contradictory assertions of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on the one hand and the strikers' spokesmen on the other, have been set forth in some detail by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman. This eminent economist's statement appeared in the New York *Times Annalist* and has been widely quoted by the press. His conclusions are on the whole favorable to some of the contentions of the union officials. The operators' side of the case is, however, viewed favorably by those commercial and industrial weeklies which follow the conservative daily press in praising the "open-shop" stand taken by Mr. Rockefeller. In the coal-fields, there is quiet, due to the presence of the United States troopers, who are



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keeping the peace and impartially relieving all strikers and mine guards of their firearms. The coming of these soldiers is the one event in the history of the affair which seems to suit all parties.

A clear story of the Ludlow doings has been written for the New York *World* by Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, Colorado's woman State Senator. She tells it "after a careful study of the battle-field and the surrounding heights and arroyos," and "after sifting the recitals of representatives, both of turbulent capital and turbulent labor." She notes that the mine officials and their partizans refer to the strikers as the "ignorant off-scourings of Europe and Asia," but she says they "evade the fact that these same 'yaps' were originally brought to Colorado by the mine owners as strike-breakers, to displace Americans, Welshmen, and Scotchmen." On one side of the conflict, according to Mrs. Robinson, were the embittered strikers, and on the other "three or four militia officers, several other men who had a right to wear the uniform of the Colorado militia, and a mob of gunmen, mine guards, plug-uglies, penitentiary sweepings." As Mrs. Robinson's story goes, taunts were exchanged between some strikers and militiamen the day before the Ludlow fight. A guard said something about "our big roast to-morrow." On that morrow Louis Tikas, a leader among the strikers, was sent for by the militia commander at Ludlow—

> "While Tikas was in conference with Major Hamrock, men in uniform were seen on Cedar Hill pointing a machine gun at the strikers' tents.
>
> "Those strikers had for days been hearing reports that they were to be 'cleaned out.' . . . It had been agreed that no shot should ever be fired from the tents, defenseless on the low-lying prairies. The men were to draw the soldiers away from the tents, leaving them as sanctuaries for the women and children.
>
> "As the strikers were rushing to the arroyo, three signal bombs were exploded in the militia camp. What they signified no one may ever know. . . . Tikas [later killed in the militia camp] broke from the station, waving his arms for the men to return. At that moment the firing began.
>
> "Quite possibly it came first from the strikers in the arroyo. Then the machine gun began to rake the tents and arroyo. Bullets ripped through the tent walls. Men and women dodged and crawled from the colony, seeking safety in the Black Hills. Fifty women took shelter in the big railroad pump-house, with the levels below the earth. Other women and children sought the pits beneath the tents dug for such an emergency. At least eleven women and children found in those pits their graves.
>
> "A fire from the strikers in the arroyo answered the fire of gunmen. There would be occasional lulls on both sides. Then the splutter of the machine gun would begin again. . . . . . .
>
> "At about 5.30 there was another lull in the firing. Major Hamrock, standing near the machine gun on Cedar Hill, opened his watch, closed it with a snap, and said to Captain Carson, standing beside him:
>
> "'We've got just forty minutes to burn those tents out.'
>
> "At six o'clock the tents flamed, while instantaneously from four different points the gunmen's fire was directed against the colony."

Later, a coroner's jury sitting in Trinidad brought in a verdict that the women and children who perished at Ludlow "came to their deaths by asphyxiation or fire or both caused by the burning of the tents of the Ludlow tent colony, and the fire on the tents was started by militiamen under Major Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt or mine guards or both on the twentieth day of April, 1914." The Women's Peace League Committee has made investigations and charges these officers and their men with responsibility for the Ludlow battle. The report of the State military commission holds the strikers responsible for the trouble, but says that soldiers deliberately set fire to some of the tents. The militia are not held responsible for the deaths of the women and children, however. They are rather praised for their "noteworthy work in rescuing" many, while exposed to the strikers' fire.

But, a Denver correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* observes, the question of the immediate responsibility at Ludlow "is lost in the larger problem which Colorado and the nation are now called upon to solve," namely, the cause of the strife. Protest ripening into rebellion against the long-established political dominance of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in Huerfano and Las Animas counties, "largely accounts for our present troubles," says Senator Thomas, of Colorado. The Colorado Springs *Gazette* believes that "a rigid and impartial investigation" of the company's workings would "reveal the existence of gross injustices in both camp and plant." Congressman Seldomridge thinks "there was ample justification for the demand made upon the company that its employees, made up

A GROUP OF THE STRIKING MINERS, BEFORE THEY SURRENDERED THEIR ARMS TO THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

TWO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS, UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE, TALKING WITH STRIKERS.

Ten minutes after this picture was taken six of the miners in the group were killed.

of so many diverse elements of nationality, should be permitted to organize and have their dealings with the company conducted in a collective rather than in an individual manner." Edward Keating, another Colorado Congressman quoted by the New York *World*, declares that peace and prosperity might now prevail in his State "if that obsolete shibboleth, 'We have nothing to arbitrate,' had not been revived by the mine owners."

On the other hand, Congressman Kindel asserts that "the mine owners have been complying with the State laws in recent times." And tho the companies have in the past controlled politics, "the present demands of organized labor not only represent the determination that it shall now in its turn be allowed to control politics, but that *it* shall dictate its own terms to the operators." In Colorado the Pueblo *Chieftain* can not blame the employers who rebelled at the demand that they "submit to dictation" from the union. And *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) takes the same stand. Mr. Rockefeller, it says, "is right; the issue is national and permanent. . . . Dallying and delay increase the cost of the inevitable clinch which alone can bring a settlement."

But the New York *Tribune* sees "no principle involved which would excuse further fighting." *The Wall Street Journal* agrees that "there is something to arbitrate" in the Colorado coal-fields, where "neither miner, militiaman, nor operator seems to concern himself about keeping the laws of the State." As the Springfield *Republican* puts it, "the three elements of miners' restlessness and turbulence, corporate greed and desire to dominate, and a weak executive submerged in rotten politics, combine to make periodical explosions inevitable." Professor Seligman, who has studied the Colorado crisis, agrees with *The Republican* that the principle of collective bargaining must ultimately be accepted. This Columbia University professor of political economy thus sets forth the situation in his *Annalist* article:

> "The demands of the miners which led to the strike were seven in number:
>
> 1. The eight-hour day.
> 2. Pay for narrow and dead work.
> 3. A check weighman without interference of company officials.
> 4. The right to trade in any store they pleased.
> 5. The abolition of the criminal guard system.
> 6. Ten per cent. advance in wages.
> 7. Recognition of the union.
>
> "Of these seven demands five are guaranteed under severe penalty by the laws of the State of Colorado. . . . Is it not a remarkable commentary on the state of American civilization that individuals should be compelled to resort to a strike in order to enforce a series of laws which it is the obligation of the employers to obey and of the State to enforce? That these laws were habitually and persistently disregarded is claimed by the unions and is virtually substantiated by official statements in the reports of the factory inspectors in Colorado. . . . . . .
>
> "It is claimed by the operators that this is a fight against the closed shop, whereas in reality it is a fight against the recognition of the union. The two things are by no means the same. The closed shop means that none but union men may be employed; the recognition of the union means that the employers should consent to discuss matters of common interest with the representatives of the union. . . . Experience has shown that the individual 'free' laborer ordinarily stands but slight chance of redress, and that progress has come only through the substitution of collective bargaining."

Professor Seligman answers the operators' question, "why should mines be unionized when only 10 per cent. of the men belong to the union?" by asking them in turn whether "only 10 per cent. sympathize with the union" or whether "90 per cent. are either ignorant of what the union means or afraid to lose their jobs if they show any active interest in the union?" As for violence, Professor Seligman finds "not much to choose between the workmen and the operators." Why, he asks in conclusion,

> "should the Colorado coal operators find it impossible to achieve what has actually been accomplished by their colleagues in nearly every other State of the Union? And why should so much emphasis be put on the sacredness of a 'principle' which has been abandoned almost everywhere else in the coal-fields of England and of the United States, and the disappearance of which is leading toward industrial peace and social progress?"

So much has been said in Colorado and repeated in the Eastern press derogatory to the Colorado militia that the vigorous and explicit defense of their character by Governor Ammons and certain Colorado editors should be noted.

The Colorado trouble brings a newspaper suggestion that the Federal Government undertake the regulation of mining throughout the country. The Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* declares plainly: "No good can come out of Colorado until the workers of the State take possession of the State Government and establish justice for themselves." Tho the Houston *Post* has no Socialistic inclinations, it believes the time is coming when this country must seriously consider "the question of public ownership of the coal deposits."

OUR DEBT TO VILLA

EMOTIONS ranging all the way from admiration and good will to profound suspicion and even detestation are evoked among our editorial observers by the growing ascendency of Francisco Villa's star in Mexico. Yet even the most hostile of these commentators, while recognizing only selfish and sordid motives behind Villa's protestations of friendship for the United States, admit that his prompt repudiation of Carranza's demand for the evacuation of Vera Cruz saved the Wilson Administration from a position of profound embarrassment. And it is also admitted that in taking this stand at a moment when all Mexico was at the ignition-point with hatred of "the gringoes" and suspicion of our motives, he imperiled his own immense popularity with his soldiers and the common people of northern Mexico. "Nothing that Villa has ever done has been so much to his credit as his recent trip to the border to loosen the tension between his people and the Americans, which was reaching the breaking-point," writes Gregory Mason, special correspondent in Mexico of the New York *Outlook*. But in a later dispatch Mr. Mason explains that the most important reason for this Mexican leader's peaceful attitude toward the United States is his desire to get more ammunition over the border, having at present "only enough on hand for one big battle." And incidentally we are reminded by the April number of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* that it was President Wilson's original decision to raise the embargo on arms that "made it possible for Villa to make his triumphant march southward."

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MEXICO'S COMING MAN.

General Villa's spectacular victories over the Federal forces have convinced expert observers, according to *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York), that he is a greater military commander than the elder Diaz.

It will be recalled that when Villa rushed north to Juarez after our forces seized Vera Cruz his first public utterance was a declaration that he would not be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody. Throwing his arm across the shoulders of George C. Carothers, a special agent of our State Department, he remarked with a smile:

> "Why, all Europe would laugh at us if we went to war with you. They would say 'that little drunkard, Huerta, has drawn them into a tangle at last.'"

And later, when interviewed by a representative of the New York *World* on the subject of mediation by the "A. B. C." Powers, he said:

> "While I am hoping that these mediations will go through to success, yet I do not wish to see the control of affairs go out of the hands of the United States, which is big enough, broad enough, and powerful enough to be patient and tolerant of us in our troubles.
>
> "I would hate to see those three powerful South-American countries gain too strong a hold on my country, for that would not be for our good. I know them, and they are like some people in my country who do not always do as they say.
>
> "My first wish would be that President Wilson handle this whole affair alone, for I believe he is honest and intelligent enough to know what is right and to do it."

It will also be remembered that on several such occasions, after expressing his views with clearness and decision, Villa made a point of reminding the interviewer that he spoke only as a soldier and not a diplomat, and that the final decision in all matters rested with "my chief, General Carranza." Yet simultaneously with these assurances of his loyalty to Carranza come persistent rumors of jealousy and friction between the two Constitutionalist leaders.

A few days ago Representative Kent of California, a Progressive, eulogized Villa before Congress as "a great leader of men, who has been growing in power and in the knowledge of what the civilized world demands of him." And a little later Senator Lippitt (Rep.), of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution calling upon President Wilson for information concerning published reports that it was the Administration's purpose to aid General Villa to become the next ruler of Mexico. This resolution was defeated, but during the discussion it called forth Villa was denounced as "a killer of defenseless men, a robber, and a violater of women."

"What manner of man is Villa?" asks the Omaha *World Herald* (Ind.). "Is he playing a square game with his northern brother, or is he dexterously slipping us a handful of cards from the bottom of the deck, the while engaging us in pleasant and reassuring conversation?" The Omaha paper states on the authority of Washington correspondents that Secretary Bryan has such confidence in Villa that he opposed the reimposition of the embargo forbidding the shipment of arms across the border to the Constitutionalists. And it cites a recent signed statement of Secretary Daniels extolling the Constitutionalists as patriots and lovers of American liberty—a statement which, in the opinion of *The World-Herald*, was "inferentially a testimonial to Villa." Concerning the baffling puzzle presented by this Mexican's personality the same paper goes on to say:

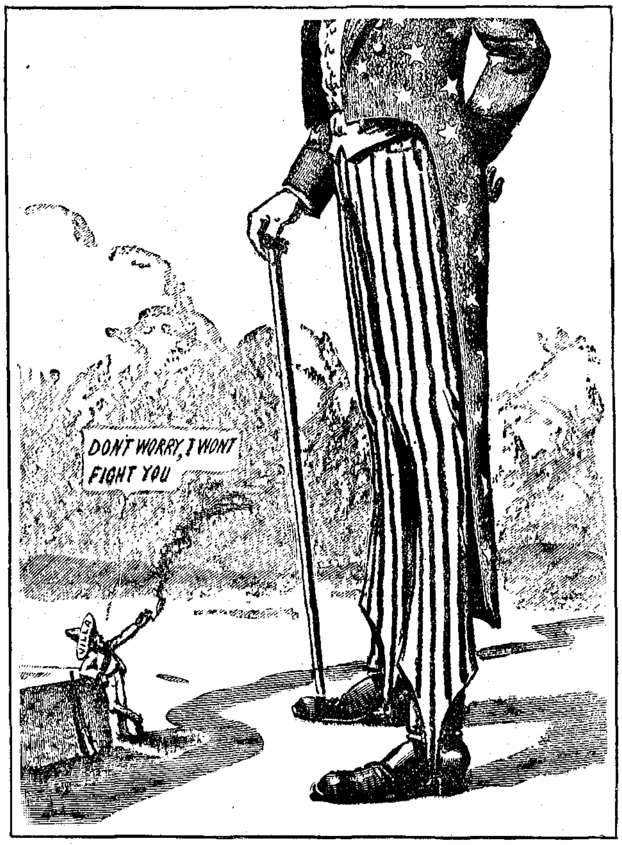
> "Everything that has been told of Villa shows him as a monster of brutality and cruelty. His entire history is that of a robber and assassin, lifted now, by the fortunes of war, into a conspicuous position which he has filled with such signal military ability as to give him a coating of semirespectability. A study of the Benton case leads irresistibly to the conclusion that he first murdered, or sanctioned the murder, of that unfortunate man, then lied and tricked his way out of the responsibility for it, and topped off by playing horse with our Government

in the matter of allowing an inspection of the body, being kindly assisted in this latter feat by his nominal superior, Carranza.

"Yet now he seems to be dealing and talking like a good and honest man; a rugged fellow, to be sure, but of worthy parts. On every opportunity he voices the most commendable sentiments and resolutions. He avows a simple faith in us; he seems really to like us; he is resorting to every means in his power to make us like and trust him. He is very plainly taking pains to insure that none of his subordinates, or the people in the territory he controls, shall do anything to affront this Government. The Villa of the last week, in short, has been quite another character than the Villa of the preceding twenty years.

"Which is the real Villa—the old one, or the new? How much of myth and fable and injustice have gone, perhaps, to the making of his bad reputation? Is it possible that underneath that forbidding exterior, back of that treacherous smile, dwells a heart of oak—a manly soul? Is he actually what he seems now, and not at all what he has seemed?

"We must wait for the answer. In due time it will come—and come from Villa himself. It is probable that the answer, whether yes or no, will bear heavily on our future relations with Mexico. Meanwhile, tho hoping for the best from him, it will do no harm to brace ourselves for the worst. For our own part we could look with rare complacency and approval on a decision of our Government to keep that embargo on arms and ammunition clamped on tight for yet quite a little while longer."


DON'T WORRY, I WONT FIGHT YOU
VILLA

"THE COUNTRY'S SAFE!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Less suspicious is the New York *Globe* (Rep.), which thinks that "the war might have been over months ago if there had not been so much attention paid to the fact that Villa once was a bandit." Moreover, adds *The Globe*, "if the belligerency of the Constitutionalists were recognized by this country it would not be necessary to worry about the results of the mediation; the Mexicans themselves would attend to Huerta." As this paper sees it, Villa is not only "a stout friend of this country," but "a champion of civilization and order." And in the New York *World* (Dem.) we read:

"Whatever the future may hold in its hand, the fact remains that the American people are at present under great obligations to Villa. He is the one strong, commanding military figure in Mexico, and he has exerted his influence to help this country carry out the demands made upon Huerta. . . . . . .

"A word from Villa would have turned 50,000 Constitutionalist troops against the United States the moment Vera Cruz was occupied; yet this so-called bandit has not only held his men in line, but they have rendered praiseworthy services to this Government.

"It was a Constitutionalist army that rescued the American Consul-General at Monterey after he had been insulted, arrested, and imprisoned by the Huerta forces. At Tampico the Constitutionalists renewed the attack upon the Federals when they found that American citizens were in danger. At Hermosillo, Consul Hostetter reports that the Constitutionalist commander is rendering every possible aid to Americans, even offering them financial assistance. . . . . . .

"Villa may have done many things that cannot be defended; for anarchy is not likely to produce military leaders who are overnice in their methods of making warfare. But the man stands out as a strong, virile figure who commands the confidence of his followers in the highest degree and who seems capable of loyal and disinterested public service.

"It must be plain to anybody of ordinary intelligence that Villa can simplify the American problem in Mexico or he can make it immeasurably more complicated. His friendship and influence may be worth thousands of troops to the United States in restoring order and reestablishing representative government in his unfortunate country.

"Why, then, abuse him? Shall we be better off if Villa's friendship is alienated and his 50,000 armed veterans are turned against us?"

Among many other papers which are ready to honor Villa's claims on our gratitude we find the New York *Press* (Prog.), St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.), Oklahoma City *Oklahoman* (Dem.), Winston-Salem *Journal* (Dem.), Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), Savannah *News* (Dem.), Phoenix *Arizona Republican* (Prog.), and Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.). Contrasting Huerta and Villa, the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) says:

"When we compare the two men as instruments of government and as influences for the reestablishment of order in Mexico, Huerta becomes a pigmy beside Villa. The latter's attitude at present is the most potent influence among Mexicans for the inauguration of stable government. He is simplifying the American mission in Mexico and strengthening our hands in every way possible, converting Mexicans by his example from enemies into friends. Huerta is trying to fire the Mexican heart against us, and is willing to sacrifice his country to his own ambition."

On the other hand, there are many who insist that Villa is at war "for graft only"; that his friendship for this country can be counted on only so long as we are pulling his chestnuts out of the fire; and that anything approaching an alliance with him would be a disgrace to the nation. "Look out for Villa," warns the Boston *Herald* (Ind.); and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) is convinced that "from Huerta to Villa would be a jump from the frying-pan into the fire." This seems to be the view also of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) and *Telegraph* (Rep.), New York *American* (Ind.), Washington *Post* (Ind.), Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), Detroit *Free Press*, Charleston *Post* (Dem.), Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.), and Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.).

President Wilson's apparent sympathy with the Constitutionalist cause is explained by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* on the theory that the real problem in Mexico is an agrarian problem, and that the Constitutionalists alone recognize this fact and offer a solution. We read:

"From information to-day given by men close to the Administration, it seems that the President looks upon the Mexican problem as wholly an agrarian one, a trouble deeply rooted in the soil, or rather in the system which has made a few men landholders and millions of men slaves.

"Madero intended to make the peons landholders, and the Administration, it is said, believes that if Madero had not been assassinated, he would have wrought the reform which he preached. Carranza and Villa, if they come into power, intend to carry out the land policy of Madero. Therefore there went out to them a sympathy which finally became strong enough to induce the President to lift the embargo on arms for the Constitutionalists."

THREE VIEWS OF RAILROAD NEEDS

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES of the Eastern railroads and to most of those opposing the railroad demands, it may seem to be a very simple problem which the Interstate Commerce Commission has now to decide. But from the arguments made at the final hearings on the proposed rate increase, there are apparently three sides of the controversy, rather than two. The carriers, as the New Orleans *Times Democrat* notes, "argue their absolute need of more revenue, and have backed their argument with statistics." Railroad Commissioner Clifford Thorne, of Iowa, who appears for a group of State railroad commissions, "flatly challenges the railway statistics and presents figures of his own to show them mistaken." Finally, Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, "retained by the Commerce Commission to assist in thorough presentation of the case from the shippers' standpoint," concedes, as the New Orleans editor understands it, "that some of the complaining carriers need a larger net and operating revenue, but opposes the general 5 per cent. advance and insists that the railways should better 'conserve' their present revenues." So, concludes *The Times Democrat*, "the Commission is offered choice between three courses—approval of the general advance asked by the carriers, flat rejection of their appeals," and a middle course "which would reject the 'general advance' on general principles, but provide in other ways for the carriers' actual needs."

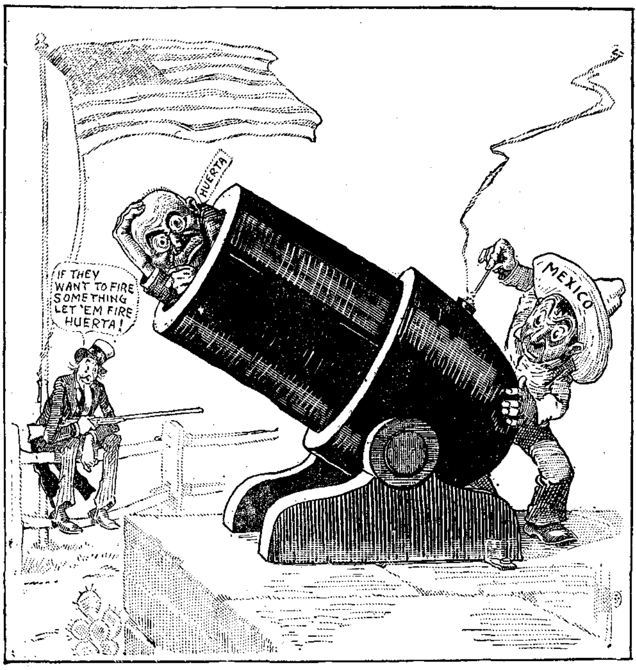
Mr. Brandeis's admission that the Eastern roads do need additional revenue "practically concedes the case of the railroads," in the opinion of the New York *Sun*. But it seems to other observers that while Mr. Brandeis perceives the railroads' need, his words do not lend much encouragement to their hopes for the kind of relief they want from the Interstate Commerce Commission. In summing up his conclusions, he said:

> "On the whole, the net income and net operating revenues of the railroads in official classification territory are smaller than is consistent with their assured prosperity and the welfare of the community. . . . In view of this fact, it is desirable that steps should be taken as promptly as reasonably may be to increase this net revenue. That the method proposed by the carriers for increasing this net revenue is essentially unsound; that it is, except as to a small part of the tariffs which have been submitted, contrary to law, and would be, if approved, invalid and exceeding the powers vested by the Congress in this Commission; and, as to the small part to which it would be legal to approve them, it would be unwise to the carriers and to the community to approve them. That there is nothing in the conditions of the carriers which should prevent the adoption of those methods of increasing their revenue which are conformable and in accordance with their interests and those of the community, and that there exists, and have been indicated in this record, a definite means of increasing the revenues without resort to these unsound, largely illegal, and horizontal increases in rates."

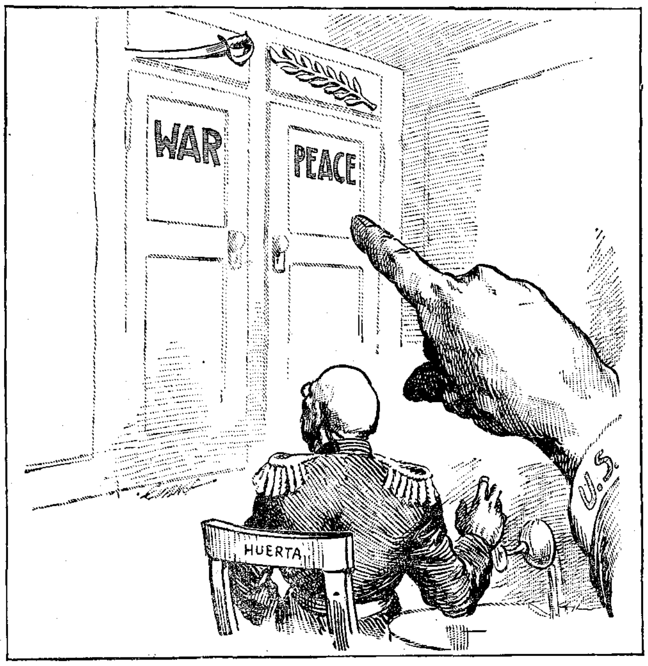
In his argument, notes an Associated Press correspondent at Washington, Mr. Brandeis harked back to his previous declarations that the solution of the railway managers' problem lies chiefly in "scientific management," which "by conservation of effort and resources should be effectual to overcome any and all increases in cost of raw material and labor." He referred, so *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* observes, "to the elimination of special allowances to shippers, free car-spotting, and other free services now performed by the roads." Of special interest, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, are Mr. Brandeis's mention of such things as "the unprofitableness of passenger traffic, perhaps most marked in connection with the Pullman car service." These losses, according to Mr. Brandeis, are "augmented by the transportation services rendered absolutely free." The volume of unpaid passenger traffic is said to be still large, while "it is not so well known that the free service in hauling private cars and even private trains is extensive." Mr. Brandeis is firmly convinced that the 5 per cent. rate advance would "intensify existing injustice and discrimination"; "it would give additional revenues where relief is not needed, and would fail to give adequate revenues to carriers who are most in need of relief." And he tells the railroad men "that, by conservation, net revenues may be largely and speedily increased, and that the sources available would yield revenues far in excess of the $50,000,000 which it was proposed to raise."

While it admits that the Eastern railroads have made out a *prima-facie* case, the Topeka *Capital* is among those who think that "if the Commission renders a decision combining the suggestions of Mr. Brandeis and the concession of some part of the rate advance asked it will be about what the public expects."

But the Brandeis suggestions have no practical value whatever in the eyes of the New York *Sun*, Providence *Journal*, and other Eastern papers. The Baltimore *Sun* finds two objections to the Brandeis plan: first, "it might provide a quarter loaf, but there


HUERTA
IF THEY WANT TO FIRE SOMETHING LET 'EM FIRE HUERTA!
MEXICO

THE ONLY SALUTE THAT CAN SATISFY US NOW.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.



"THERE ARE THE DOORS. TAKE YOUR CHOICE, BUT GO!"
—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

LITTLE HINTS FOR HUERTA.

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

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W. P. G. HARDING. ADOLPH C. MILLER. HENRY A. WHEELER. PAUL M. WARBURG.

Four of the men chosen by President Wilson for membership in the Federal Reserve Board, which will control our new banking and currency system. The law provides that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency shall be *ex officio* members.

OFFERED PLACES ON THE NEW CURRENCY BOARD.

is no assurance that it would furnish the whole loaf demanded for immediate wants" of the railroads; secondly, "it involves an elaborate system of reorganization and readjustment that might require considerable time to work out and which might injuriously affect many large trade and commercial centers." The New York *Evening Post* would remind Mr. Brandeis of the "established fact" that "whatever increase is granted to railways in a given competitive territory must be granted to all alike." *The Wall Street Journal* would show him what a "grotesque physical impossibility" it would be for the Commission to pass upon "every individual rate." Finally, the Newark *News* tells Mr. Brandeis that his exhortation to scientific management would be more effective "if it were addrest to some business whose prices are measurably determined by cost of production —which, in short, make their own rates."

The News further observes that the "'free services' of which Mr. Brandeis makes so much" were in no sense secret, whether they were rebates or not. And the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* makes editorial mention of the fact that the Eastern roads have already agreed to make a charge for "spotting" cars.

Mr. Thorne, as has been noted before, goes further than Mr. Brandeis and refuses to admit the railroads' need of funds. He quoted figures before the Interstate Commerce Commission to substantiate his assertions that the roads in the Eastern district have been really more prosperous in the last five years than ever before. The carriers' own exhibits, according to Mr. Thorne, show that last year they had sufficient revenue to meet all expenditures and pay their operating expenses, fixt charges, taxes and interest, and had left over a sum equivalent to 8.07 per cent. on their entire capital stock.

But most of the editors find more convincing the figures submitted to the Commission by the railroads showing a decrease in the first eight months of the present fiscal as compared with the previous year, of $21,161,824 in revenues, and $69,355,881, or 26 per cent., in operating income. Returns on investment show a drop from 5.53 per cent. to 4.47 per cent. *The Wall Street Journal* cites twelve important roads which have reduced or passed dividends in the last twelve months—"It is a grim list, and the end is not yet."

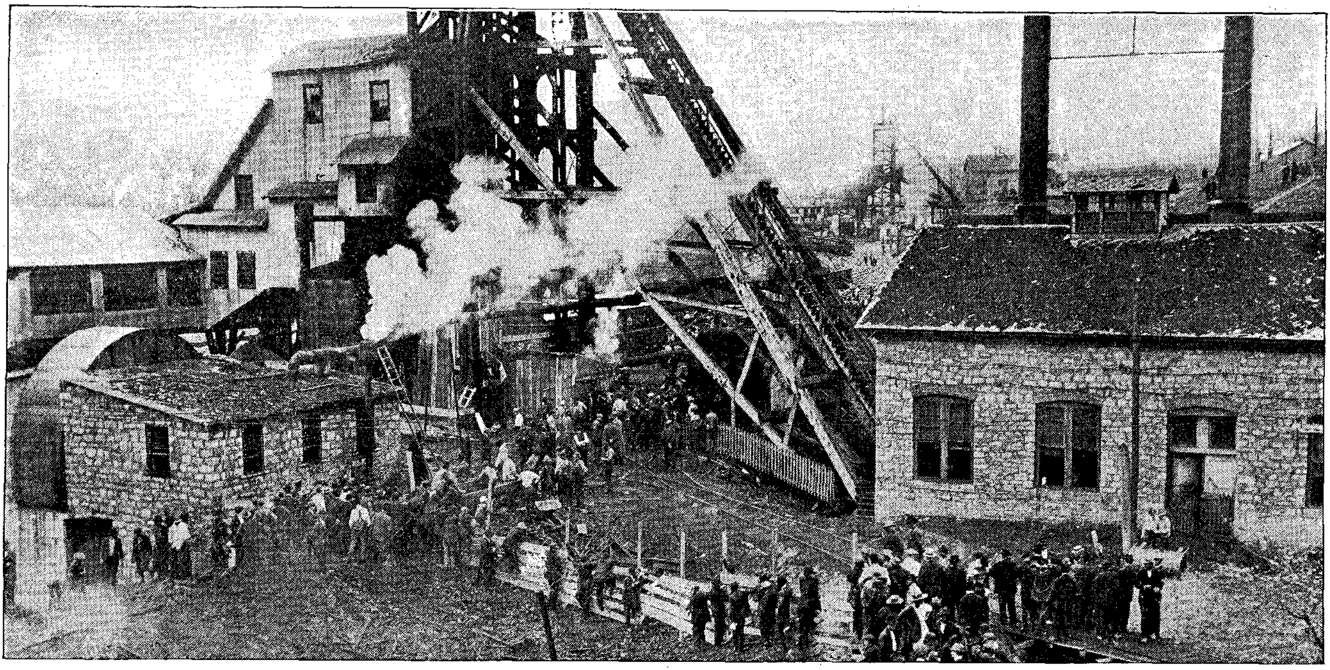
With these figures and arguments before them, the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are prepared to settle the 5 per cent. increase question one way or another. Newspaper predictions as to the Commission's decision incline toward the belief that the roads will receive some measure of relief. Charges of undue attempts to influence the Commission have been made on the floor of Congress, but have not been widely credited. Our readers interested in the prospects of an early decision will find a full discussion of that point elsewhere in our columns.

PERSONNEL OF THE RESERVE BOARD

THE ANNOUNCEMENT last week of President Wilson's selections for the Federal Reserve Board marked the second great step toward putting into effect the new Currency Act which was signed last December. The first step was the choice of the twelve reserve-bank cities by the organization committee, which now announces that sufficient capital has been subscribed in each district to warrant the opening of the new banks. These banks, according to Washington dispatches, are now being organized, "and the expectation of officials is that within another month the entire system will be in full swing," altho "there are certain transitions that will occupy a greater length of time." But these appointments are important not merely because they will enable the new financial system to start operations, but because, in the opinion of many expert observers, the success or failure of that system depends upon the personnel of the Reserve Board.

While the selection of the reserve centers aroused a chorus of criticism not entirely confined to disappointed cities, the prevailing tone of editorial comment on the Reserve Board appointments seems to be one of cordial approval. In fact, as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) sees the situation, these appointments "will go far to remove the bad impression created by the selection of the reserve cities." While "frenzied finance of various kinds, monopolistic and populistic," may not accord unqualified approval to all the appointees, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), "substantial business and industry will applaud and take courage." Among the many papers agreeing that the new board is a body that can not fail to inspire confidence in all sections we find the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), Jersey City *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.).

"It may safely be said," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), "that the successful organization and operation of the new banking and currency system, in at least its early stages, depends absolutely upon the competency, the



THE SCENE OF WEST VIRGINIA'S MINE HORROR.

The crowd at Eccles waiting in vain for news of rescue, or of hope for the entombed miners in the New River Collieries Company's Mine No. 5. An explosion on April 28 wrecked two connected mines, killing 178 men, while 67 escaped. For several days rescuing parties, under the direction of Governor Hatfield, were unable to reach the bodies in No. 5. The mine is said to have been well equipped, and all precautions are thought to have been taken. The precise cause of the explosion may be brought out at the official investigation.

discretion, and wisdom of the five men who, with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, are to constitute this board." "One of the chief points of criticism in the framing of the Federal Reserve Act," *The Journal of Commerce* reminds us, "was the power and discretion lodged in this board"—a power and discretion, it adds, "which will make it perhaps the most influential financial body in the world." Its power is thus defined by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

> "It will not only exercise, on a larger scale, the important functions as to supervision of the banks now performed by the Controller of the Currency, and will not only supervise and regulate the issue and retirement of the new bank currency (a duty requiring experience and judgment), but it may, on a vote of five members out of the seven on the board, require one regional central bank to rediscount paper for another; and it may, in an emergency, suspend for a stated term all requirements for maintenance of cash reserves by banks in the system."

President Wilson's choice of Richard Olney, Secretary of State under Cleveland, for governor of the Reserve Board, was hailed with virtually unanimous approval, but Mr. Olney declined the appointment, leaving one place to be filled. The selection of Paul M. Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, is received with scarcely less enthusiasm in some quarters, altho certain Progressive Republican Senators are said to regard him as "reactionary." According to the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), "he offers that rare combination, a practical financier who is deeply learned in the theory and history of finance," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) rejoices that he is "in every way removed from sympathy with the 'fiatism' that lurks on the outskirts of the new system, hopeful of finding an entrance in the reserve provisions." Mr. Warburg, we learn from the New York *Tribune*, "had much to do with the framing of the Aldrich plan of currency reform, from which the best features of the Administration's plan were borrowed."

Mr. W. P. G. Harding, who represents the South on the board, is president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama. According to the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "he is spoken of in the banking community as a hard-headed, practical-minded citizen," and is "probably as excellent a Southern banker as could be chosen."

Adolph C. Miller, of Berkeley, California, was "a radical economic theorist in his academic days," says *The Sun*, "but is described by those who know him as a straight thinker and a lucid reasoner." He holds a professorship of finance in the University of California.

Henry A. Wheeler, vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago and president of the National Association of Commerce, is described by the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) as "one of the ablest of the younger bankers," and "a thorough student of American banking and business conditions." He is a Republican.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Missouri mule follows the flag.—*Boston Transcript.*

UNCLE SAM wrote the one-term plank in the Huertista platform.—*Columbia State.*

IT is cheerful to see the score-board getting the better of the war bulletin.—*Springfield Republican.*

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION still holds the real record for watchful waiting.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHETHER the coal-miner is at work or on a strike he seems to be in habitual danger.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

WHATEVER the outcome of mediation, Vera Cruz will enjoy the blessings of good government for a while.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

DESPITE the abolition of the wine mess, the Navy appears to retain its old-time punch.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THIS A. B. C. diplomacy will pan out only if it delivers P. D. Q.—*Omaha Bee.*

YUAN SHI KAI has at least left one I in "constitution."—*Springfield Republican.*

PROBABLY it is a new Presidential race that T. R. has discovered.—*Philadelphia Record.*

IT will take but one word from Washington to put the grin and go in gringo.—*Boston Transcript.*

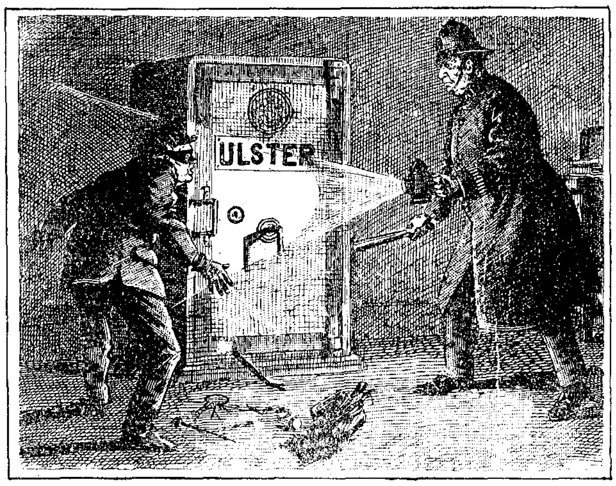
A PEORIA merchant deals in "Irish confetti." We take it that he runs a brick-yard.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE fact that most of our wars start in April proves that men will do most anything to get away from the spring house-cleaning.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE "ULSTER PLOT"

THE PLOTS AND PLOTTERS that have stained the pages of English history have usually aimed at the King or the Government, but the latest one to be "unearthed" is a plot of the Government against the people, or against some of them who live in Ulster. The Unionists seriously charge the Liberal Government with ordering troops into Ulster with the deliberate idea of provoking disorder, which would supply an excuse for mowing down the Ulstermen with machine guns and wiping out the opposition to Home Rule in a whirlwind of slaughter. The refusal of the officers to go balked the plot. The reply of the Government is that the military were being sent merely to guard the arsenals, which were threatened by Carson's army of Ulstermen, but Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, met this explanation on the floor of Parliament by intimating, in guarded and diplomatic language, that if Mr. Asquith alleged this as the excuse for the expedition, he mishandled the facts. As the London *Star* remarks, "Not to put too fine a front upon it, Mr. Bonar Law called the Prime Minister a liar." The London *Times* suggests that Mr. Asquith confide his explanation to the marines, and says of the extensive movements of ships and land forces:



CAUGHT IN TIME.

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

> "They certainly included a great deal more than the guarding of a few stores, which has hitherto been put forward with a sort of blank and dogged iteration as the sole object and purpose in view. The troops used for this purpose were actually moved, and nothing happened. The real precautionary measures caused no excitement and raised no opposition. What had cavalry and ships of war to do with guarding stores?"

The London *Evening Standard* is in doubt about the veracity of the Cabinet in this business and finds some serious contradictions and inconsistencies in their statements. But, it adds:

> "The truth is coming out slowly but surely, and it is already hard to see how, in the light of full revelation, the Cabinet can support the weight of the indictment brought against them. . . . For the effect of the Prime Minister's tactics of mystification has been to leave him with no intelligible line of defense. He can no longer deny the plot. He can not now justify it, in view of his previous denials. He can not save the ship by throwing over another Jonah to follow Colonel Seely, for it is quite as easy to prove from his statements that the Cabinet generally were responsible for each important step as it is to prove that the Cabinet knew nothing about Mr. Churchill's more audacious schemes. The truth is that, apart from miracles, the Government's plight is hopeless. The blow dealt last March was mortal, and the cleverest political physician can not get the patient on his legs again."

In a calmer but equally firm tone the London *Morning Post*, the leader of the Conservative press, remarks:

> "We repeat that the Government rests under a most serious charge. They are accused of intending to use the forces of the Crown to provoke a conflict with the people of Ulster, and then to crush their organized resistance to the Home Rule Bill before that measure became law. They had actually appointed a military officer to supersede the civil magistracy of Belfast. He was to take over charge of the police, and it is clear that the capital of Ulster was to be placed under martial law. All this, remember, not only before the Home Rule Bill was on the statute-book, but before the Government had ventured upon a single charge or a single action or a single attempt to prove the illegality of the Ulster volunteer movement. Were the Government assuming that it was impossible to obtain a conviction, and that, therefore, they must proceed by illegality, martial law, and fiat of the Executive? Were they to rely on a partizan Parliament to give them an indemnity for the illegalities they intended to commit? Were such things to be done in the name of Liberalism and in order to settle the Irish question by a Government that has always contended that force is no remedy? We advise our readers to ponder well this subject. It is generally believed that Ministers designed this act of terrorism and coercion—for all this talk about an infinite series of 'honest misunderstandings' deceives nobody. If these things may be done to Ulster, they may be done to any body of citizens. No one is safe from the arbitrary use of the Army and Navy to coerce the civil population."

The most powerful Liberal organ in the north of England, the Manchester *Guardian*, however, supports Mr. Asquith's plea that the military and naval forces were sent to Ireland merely as a precautionary measure for keeping the peace and guarding military stores, and we read:

> "That the Government's preparedness, even for contingencies which it thought improbable, should be made a ground of reproach against it is due entirely to a confusion of thought, genuine or malicious, between preparedness against a calamity and desire to bring it about. Is not the naval and military policy of all Europe based on the distinction which the Opposition persist in ignoring? We are always being told by the Opposition that large armies and navies are the best guaranties of peace. Why should they be merely provocative in Ulster?"

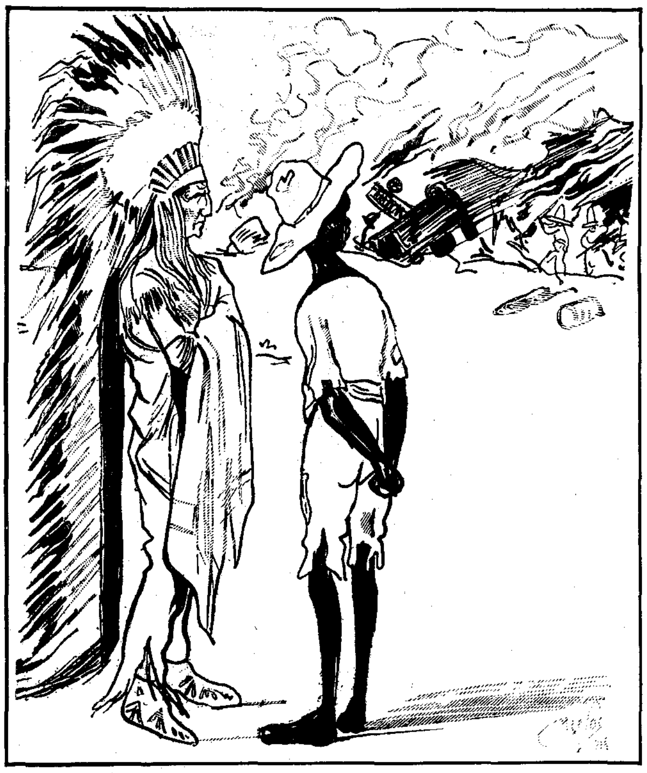
The Liberal *Westminster Gazette* ridicules the charge in the following terms:

> "In the present case there is no shadow of excuse for such a charge, and nothing to render it even intelligible except the obsession of the Opposition that any measures taken by the Government to keep the peace in Ulster or to guard against the menace of force in that province are treason against the 'Provisional Government.' That organization is, in their opinion, to have full liberty to threaten the Government with force; the Government is guilty of a treasonable conspiracy, compounded of malice, lying, and wickedness, if it takes any steps to guard against the flouting of legal authority. . . . . . .
>
> "We are asked to . . . think of the Ulster army as an army of peace. Long may it remain so: but why, if it is an army of peace, it should be violently offended because the Government takes simple precautions to guard its own stores; and why, if an army at all, it should think the possible appearance of another army in the field against it a monstrous outrage is not explained to us. We express no opinion as to the danger which may have threatened the depots, whether from the responsible leaders of the Ulster movement or from irresponsible persons, but if the Government thought them unduly exposed, the opinion of the

Covenanters to the contrary could certainly not have absolved them from taking precautions.

"Conservatives in this country are in the habit of expressing great indignation at the proceedings of the suffragettes, but their Ulster doctrine is on all fours with Mrs. Pankhurst's. The Ulstermen may get rifles, may arm and drill men with the avowed object of resisting the Government, may break all the laws, but if the Government takes steps against them, it is to be held guilty of a crime against humanity, and the Army is to be justified in refusing to obey orders. . . . . . .

"There is nothing that the Government desires less than to use force in Ulster. Civil war for the narrow issues which now divide parties would be a wicked absurdity. But in the present case we see armed force used as a factor in home politics, precisely as diplomatists use it in foreign affairs—used, that is to say, to put pressure on the Government and to compel it to yield what it would not yield to argument. There is no end to this method when it is once conceded. It may be used by Irish Nationalists as well as by Irish Unionists, by labor or by capital. It reduces Parliament to absurdity, leads back to private war and confused struggles between factions for the possession of the military power. The question once raised can not be shelved or evaded and, until we have got right about it, will overshadow all politics."



THE AMERICAN INVASION OF MEXICO.

PEON—"What is all this barbarism and devastation?"

INDIAN—"Merely the little diversion of those who call us barbarians." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

Mr. Asquith being challenged in Parliament to explain the movements of ships and soldiers in Ireland scouted the idea of a ministerial "plot," and gave written answers, according to the London *Times* parliamentary report, to a number of questions with reference to the recent military "precautions" with regard to Ulster.

"Mr. Grant asked whether any of the troops recently moved into Ulster had been ordered to return to their original stations; and, if so, whether the withdrawal of troops indicated a change in the Government's plans, or whether it resulted from any alteration of the situation in Ulster.

"Mr. Asquith replied: 'None of the troops have been ordered to move, but some small details will probably move shortly for the convenience of annual training and to adjust barrack accommodation arrangements.'"

With regard to the fleet he said that its movements had nothing to do with the Ulster situation, much less were they intended to overawe the Ulster Unionists and Carson's Volunteers.

FRENCH PRESS ON GENERAL HUERTA

HUERTA is not regarded in Europe with the pious horror, if not execration, which his name excites in Washington. The assassination of Madero is not charged to his account by the general press of Berlin, Paris, and London. The public men of France are less interested in Huerta's personal character or his rights to the presidential chair than in the safety of French investments in Mexico. To safeguard these, many merchants of Paris have entered into a "League for the Protection of French Interests in Mexico," and the delegates of this league have interviewed Mr. Doumergue, President of the Council, requesting him to use all his influence toward establishing a normal condition of affairs. The French Premier responded by instructing the representatives of his Government at Washington and the City of Mexico to support, as far as was in their power, the mediatory offers of the South-American republics. Their action is considered by the French press to be a most important move toward the establishment of tranquillity. It affords General Huerta, says the Paris *Temps*, an opportunity of retiring with honor from the doubtful and dangerous position toward the United States in which he has placed himself. To quote the comment of this paper:

"While Europe does not consider Huerta responsible for the murder of Madero, the quarrel between the President of Mexico and President Wilson ought not to result in the confiscation of Mexico. General Huerta must sacrifice himself for the sake of his country.

"The efforts of the three South-American republics to mediate in the matter promise well for the outcome."

These efforts are not altogether unselfish, adds the *Temps*. They show that the Washington Government is regarded as a formidable menace by its southern neighbors, and we read:

"The three republics who favor mediation regard the expansion of North America as a danger which has to be faced. Division has for a long time been a cause of weakness to these southern republics, and the task which Brazil, Argentina, and Chile are now undertaking for the pacification of Mexico plainly indicates that South America is bound on checking, by concerted action, the extravagances of the Monroe Doctrine and the gradual invasions of United States imperialism."

Here is Huerta's opportunity for a splendid exhibition of self-sacrifice, we are told. He can show that he is neither a greedy bandit nor an ambitious usurper, but a patriot:

"Huerta would act in a noble disinterestedness if he were to make all possible sacrifices to insure the success of this proffered mediation, which would result in the creation of a Latin America, strong, united, at peace, and mistress of its proper destiny."

Another great Paris paper, the *Gaulois*, thinks that in all probability the Provisional President will not regard the matter in this light, and we are told:

"It is scarcely probable that Huerta will give up his position to those who are opposing him. For many months he has fought them, and now at last he is appealed to as being before the world the only representative of a regular Government in Mexico."

The third of the most able and important papers of Paris is the *Figaro*, which seems to recognize in Huerta a certain Napoleonic force of character. He is a second Toussaint l'Ouverture in the eyes of this editor, who remarks:

"Huerta is an Indian, and his natural sentiments are as little in accord with those of South-Americans as they are with those of North-Americans. It is to be feared that he will resist the interference of Brazil just as he has resisted the interference of Washington's John Lind, for he is as cunning as he is obstinate and energetic."

The Paris *Éclair*, a clever, light, and sometimes frivolous organ of popular opinion, exclaims:

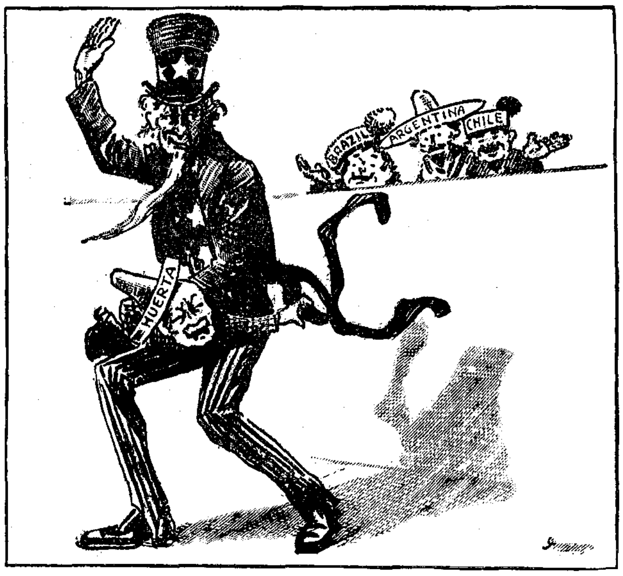
> "Behold the Mexican pigmy face to face with the Yankee giant!
>
> "President Wilson, whose imperious pacifism has invented the strangest of diplomatic policies, wishes to exact the submission or even the destruction of Mexico, yet has so far avoided the appearance of waging war. He now has come to the end of his rope. The hollowness of the compromise which was made in his refusal of recognition to the *de facto* President of Mexico was shown the day that Huerta declined to be intimidated and forced his adversary to the vigorous execution of a threatened ultimatum."

Viewing the matter from a commercial standpoint, the *Économiste Français* (Paris) dwells upon the temptation which the United States has to occupy Tampico, "the great port of the petroleum district," but half justifies Huerta in refusing "to salute ceremoniously the American flag," "a demonstration quite unusual, and unknown in international law." Of the temporary arrest of American marines this paper says:

> "General Huerta declares that he made all possible excuses for this act, and that if he were to make a solemn salute to the American flag he would appear to recognize an American authority over Mexican affairs. In a word, this salute would equal an act of vassalage on the part of Mexico to the United States. He would, in fact, in this way seem to acknowledge the suzerainty in Mexico of the great American federation. Possibly this sentiment is perfectly justifiable."

The official attitude of the French Government is reported to be favorable to President Wilson's claims, while the French people are indifferent and uninterested. The Government officials recall that French criticisms of the United States during the Spanish-American War caused a general American boycott of France by American tourists and merchants, with a loss of millions of francs, and they have no desire to repeat the experience. But the commercial class are said to fear that United States interference in Mexico will promote our trade at the expense of Europe, and they have influenced the press to take the same view. A Paris merchant is quoted as saying:

> "You ask why the French papers regard the American policy with hostility. It is our opinion that the disorder in Mexico has been deliberately fostered by Americans for their own purposes, their hostility to Huerta being due to the fact that he has not been a puppet in their hands, as Villa and Carranza, and that he has shown himself disposed to recognize the perfectly honest bargains made by himself and his predecessors with Continental financiers.

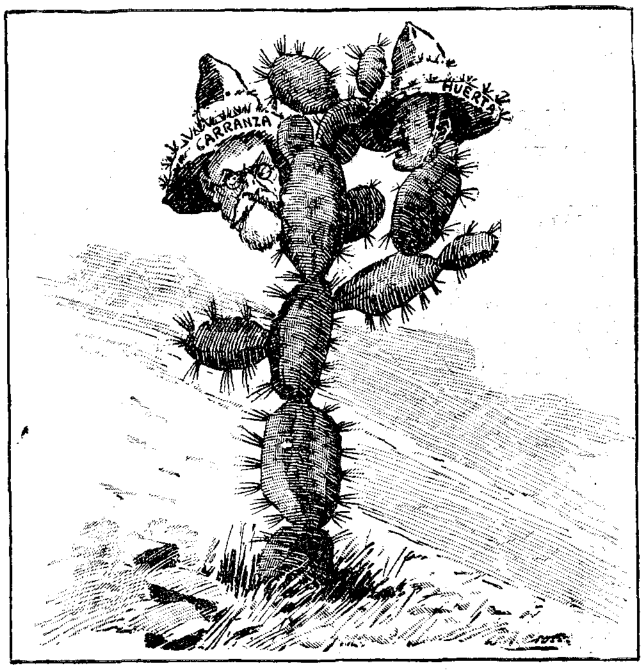


A TRYING POSE.

THE SOUTH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—"Will not the signor arbitrate those differences?"

UNCLE SAM—"With pleasure, gentlemen; but I'll just hold this pose while we're at it." —*The Sun* (Vancouver).

> "Without impugning the good faith of President Wilson, it is clear that American interests will have priority. We consider that Diaz was driven out because he endeavored to resist the American invasion. It is not likely that we should regard with approval the methods of coercion which, in our opinion, are unjustified and, in fact, actuated by the desire for financial profit. We regard President Wilson as sincere, but put in a false position by the big interests.



A PRICKLY PAIR.

—*Daily News and Leader* (London).

> "Take the case of England in Egypt: we admit that England pacified that unhappy country, but who cut the melon? The Americanization of Mexico means to us the same as the Anglicization of Egypt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S MERCHANT NAVY

"GO BOLDLY and unlock the ocean gates," was the message given in a dream to Christopher Columbus in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella. He followed the inspiration of that voice, but not until our own day has the key been turned in the gate to India. That work is the climax of the voyage of the Genoese captain, says the *Minerva* (Rome), an able weekly review of events in Columbus's homeland. It dwells particularly on the fact that the Panama Canal has opened the gates of the Atlantic Ocean to the countries of the far East. It will end, we are told, in Europeanizing, or perhaps Americanizing, the people of Nippon and far Cathay. There was a time when Japan especially strove to live secluded from the influence of Western civilization. The rulers of the country decreed that no vessels should be built in her shipyards of sufficient size and strength to cross the ocean. This is now all changed, and the wonderful development of Japan's merchant navy is really one of the most striking events in her history for the past forty years. To quote the *Minerva:*

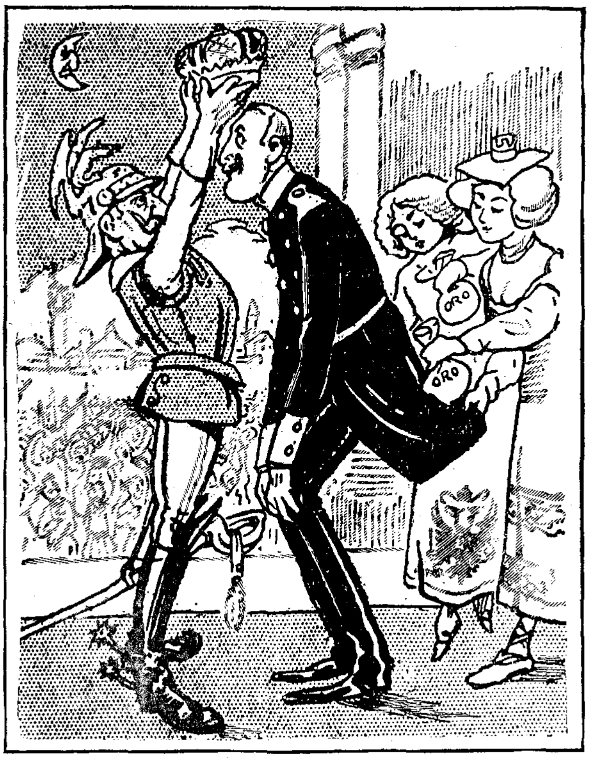
> "From remote antiquity to the beginning of the seventeenth century, Japan cultivated commercial relations with China, Indo-China, and the adjacent islands. But in 1636 a law was promulgated forbidding the subjects of the Empire to build, buy, or possess junks of more than 50 tons burden. This was intended to exclude traders as well as fishermen from having the material means of going out far from shore, and the Government of Nippon hoped in this way to hinder forever the people of the West from exercising upon the country even the slightest social or economic influence."

These Draconian limitations were, however, gradually relaxed. In 1800, or thereabouts, the Mikado bought for his own private use a three-masted ship from Holland; his example was followed by several feudal lords, or daimios, who purchased sailing yachts in Europe. Somewhat later the old law was repealed, and the subjects of the Empire were left at liberty to construct vessels of whatever size they chose. Since then the progress of Japanese mercantile shipping has been amazing:

"Three years after the repeal of the restrictive law by the young Mikado Mutsa-Hito the merchant navy of Japan comprised thirty-five sailing ships, with a gross tonnage of 8,320 burden; ninety-six steamers, with a gross tonnage of 23,364 burden; while in 1910 the number of sailing ships rose to 6,337, with a gross burden of 412,859 tons, and the steamers grew in number to 2,518, with a gross burden of 1,233,785. In no other country in the world has so rapid a development been recorded."

Of course a great deal of European capital has been invested in the shipping trade of Japan, but the Japanese own no small part of it:

"At the present moment a third of the tonnage of the merchant fleet of Japan belongs to four companies exclusively Japanese. These companies have their headquarters at Tokyo, from which a third of the tonnage hails; Osaka, where one-fourth of the fleet anchors; and Kobe, which is to be credited with harboring one-sixth of the ships."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



BAD LUCK.

KAISER WILLIAM—"There—I give it to you—and wo to him who touches it!"

PRINCE OF WIED—"Heavens! What a bad omen! I myself am the first to touch it."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

A RED BALKAN HERITAGE

THE TERRIBLE MASSACRE recently reported from Kolonia, in Albania, is attributed in Europe to the international bungling in the settlement of the Balkan boundaries by the Powers. This town belongs to the new Albanian Kingdom set up by Austria, Hungary, and Italy. It is really situated in Greek Epirus, the northern section of which has been sliced off in order to give adequate territory to the kingdom which was to serve as the domain of a German prince, as noted in these pages last week. Against this apportionment the Epirotes have strenuously protested, but in vain. The Greek Government is blamed by some for the manner in which they consented to the dismemberment of Epirus on the condition that certain Ægean islands captured from Turkey be left in Greek possession. Greek garrisons were withdrawn from the towns of northern Epirus and Albanians put in complete possession. The result has been that in the important town of Kolonia the Epirotes have risen in revolt and slaughtered men, women, and children of Albania. They have formed a provisional Government under their leader Zographos and have been provoked to acts of bloody violence by the attempts of the Albanians, whom they despise, to rule them. The London *Spectator*, commenting on the present Balkan situation, remarks:

"It is a wretched beginning to the reign of Prince William, the Mpret, and he has to thank, not the perversity or wickedness of Epirote firebrands, who are only behaving in the manner that could confidently have been predicted, but the Powers, who deliberately placed him in this bed of stinging nettles without having thought out the next step for his safety. Prince William has as yet no army to lead. In a way every Albanian is a soldier, but there is no general organization. The only compact force that could be used at once against the Epirotes is the gendarmerie raised by the International Commission. It is a cruel situation for Prince William, but at least he has in advance the sanction of the Powers to make himself the ruler of southern Albania. Theirs is the scheme; they can not object to having it put into effect by force. If it is true that men of Greek race and speech in northern Epirus are being cut off from their natural affinities, it is also true that nowhere in the Balkans—so mixed are the races—could you do abstract justice by assigning any particular district to any particular form of rule. Moreover, from the sentimental standpoint, the little State of Albania deserves the sympathy that is usually allowed to small nations struggling to obtain a foothold in a great and difficult world. It will be seen that there is something to be said on both sides. We imagine that a solution might be reached by allowing the Epirotes some measure of local self-government, without destroying the unity of Albania. The Epirotes, however, appear to be demanding a more considerable autonomy than the Mpret could grant. They are said to want a Viceroy approved by the Greek Government; a promise that Greek shall be the official language for all administrative purposes, tho Albanian may be taught in the schools; a local gendarmerie which may not be moved elsewhere; and exemption from military service. The Epirote organization seems to lack funds, and, on the whole, tho Prince William has an extraordinarily anxious time before him, we do not feel alarmed for the peace of the rest of Europe. Even if the struggle should bring Albania to ruin, it will probably remain local. We do not know what the next move of the Powers will be as the result of their present discussions, but we must assume that they have some embryonic plan. The last word in cynicism would be to abandon the Mpret, whom they themselves appointed, merely because his affairs became too tiresome, or because there was no particular profit to be got out of the duty of helping him."

Mr. Zographos, Governor-General of Epirus, is reported in the London *Daily Chronicle* as remarking:

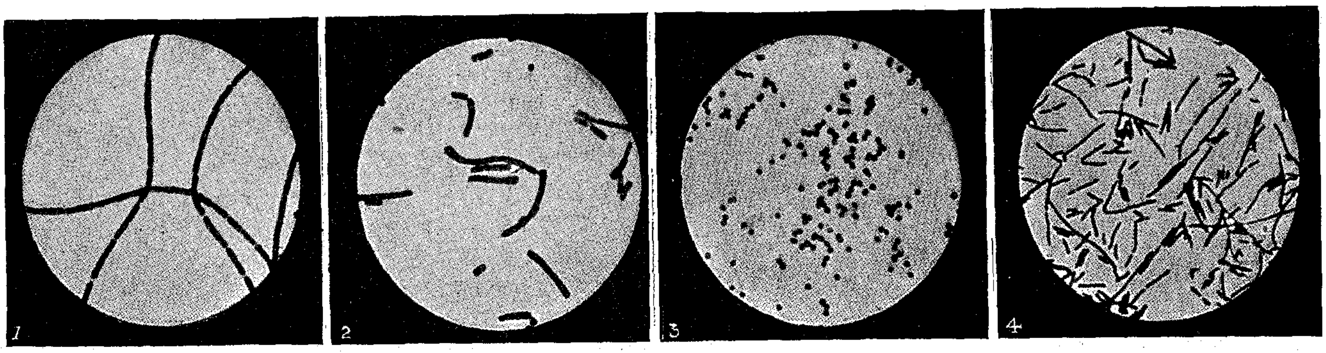
"I maintain that the Albanian clans have not arrived at a degree of social evolution permitting them to form even a conception of a Constitutional State. They do not possess the qualities needful for creating and administering one, and I assert that the Greeks of Epirus do possess such qualities.

"Putting aside the fact that this land has been Greek from time immemorial, these grounds alone suffice to make good their claim to it, and to demonstrate the folly and injustice of placing them under the rule of their inferiors."

A conflict between the Epirotes and the Kingdom of Albania was bound to come, thinks the great Vienna organ, the *Neue Freie Presse*. King William, we read, is calling out his force against the rebels. But his case is desperate, for, we are told:

"The so-called 'Sacred Band' of Epirus has a force of 15,000 men, well armed and well generaled, and the other Epirote districts turn out a contingent of 5,000 fully equipped fighters, while King William has an army of 25,000. It is calculated that these figures prove that the Epirotes could maintain a pretty strong armed resistance for a considerable time. Neither Austria-Hungary nor Italy is likely to interfere in the struggle. There might indeed be a popular movement in Italy toward sending an army across the Adriatic, but upon this the Government would frown, as likely to bring Rome in opposition to Vienna. Prince William has, in short, no hope of help from the Great Powers, but must help himself."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

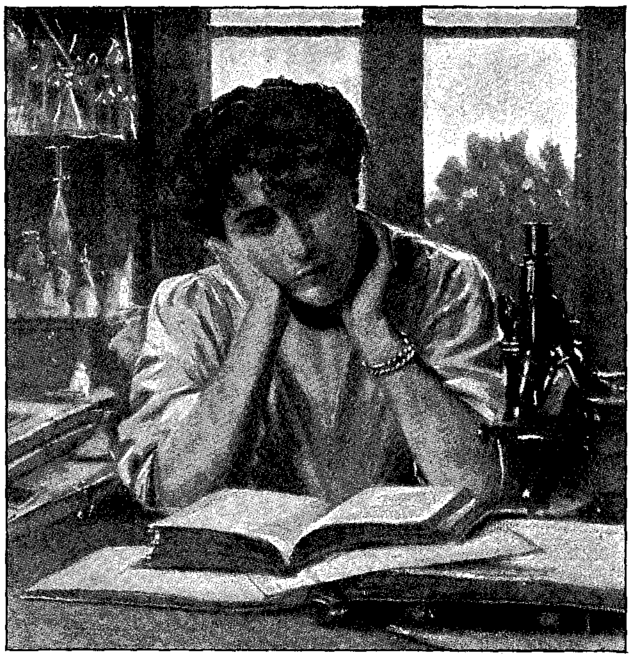


THE TRANSMUTATION OF MICROBES: ANTHRAX BACILLI MODIFIED BY ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS.

The new forms of the bacillus in (3) and (4) produce distinct forms of anthrax and suggest the evolution of disease.

THE EVOLUTION OF DISEASES

SINCE the germs of disease are living organisms, chiefly plants, they must be subject to the laws of evolution. No two of them can be exactly alike, and they must vary widely in space and in time. It is therefore correct to assert that no two persons have, or ever can have, precisely the same disease; that there are diseases now that did not exist in ancient Greece and Rome, and that the world-wide scourges of old times may have changed in our day to something relatively harmless. It is also doubtless true that well-known diseases are not the same in different localities. That man may influence the properties of these germs artificially, as he has long been able to do with domestic plants and animals, is suggested in the recent experiments with the anthrax bacillus. *The Illustrated London News* prints the accompanying pictures of this bacillus, which has been modified by Mme. Victor Henri with the ultra-violet ray. We read:



From "The Illustrated London News."

SHE HAS "TRANSMUTED" MICROBES.

Mme. Victor Henri, who submitted the bacillus of anthrax to the ultra-violet ray and produced new forms whose action is quite distinct from that of the anthrax produced by the normal bacillus.

"According to the conditions and the length of the exposure, the bacillus undergoes modifications. First it takes intermediate forms differing but little from the normal form (1). Figure 2 is an example. The forms in question are not stable; the bacillus returns rapidly to its original form. If the exposure is for ten minutes the bacillus takes successively two forms which are very different from the normal—the cocci form (3) and the filament form (4). These forms constitute two new types, which Mme. Henri has isolated, and they remain stable for about three months. They produce anthrax which has characteristics distinct from those of the anthrax produced by the normal bacillus."

Some implications of this striking experiment are stated as follows in the London *Daily Telegraph:*

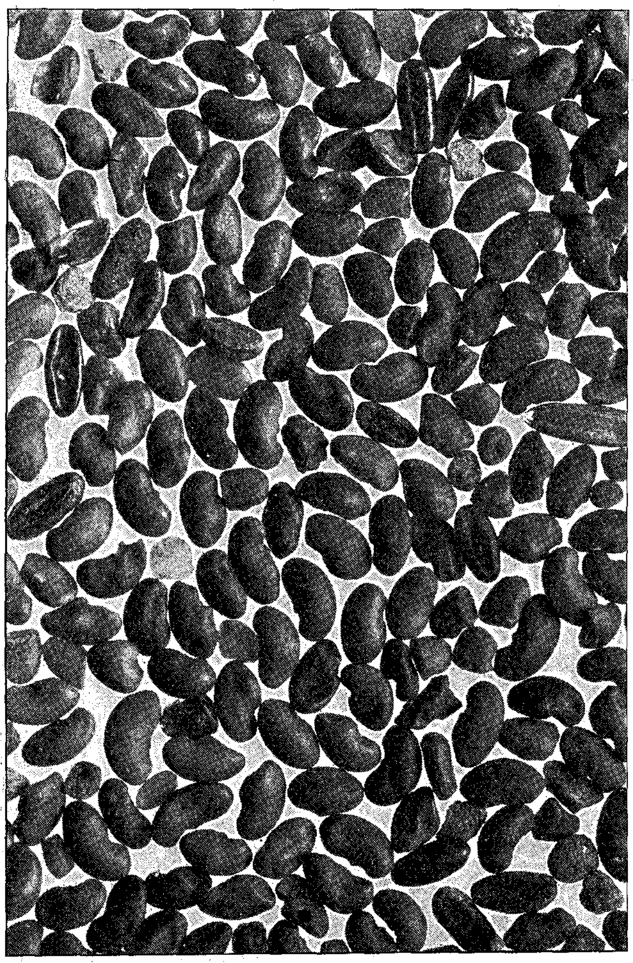
"It is evident . . . that the effect produced on the microbes of anthrax is what we call, after the theories of De Vries, a 'transmutation,' that is to say, an evolution with a sudden change in the biological characteristics. It is in this respect that De Vries modified Darwin's theory of evolution, by showing that the variation of species is produced by sudden leaps or mutations, and not by progressive variations. What is observed in the microbes of anthrax is a real mutation, and one is obliged to admit that the diversity of microbes actually known either proceeded from a common origin or from a few primitive forms, which, under the action of the solar light, became transformed, and gave rise to a whole series of forms of mutations, and which engendered divers maladies. The new microbes belong to the species cocci instead of being 'bâtonnets'; or, again, they may be grayish filaments that are not influenced by color like the normal anthrax microbes. Moreover, the second kind of microbes do not liquefy gelatin, nor do they curdle milk, whilst the microbes of anthrax do so regularly."

The same idea is further developed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, April) by Charles Nordmann. Speaking, in the course of his article, about dysentery, he says:

"It is one of the most terrible of scourges in campaigning armies, and has no doubt killed more men than firearms in modern wars. The microbes that produce it have been discovered, characterized, and studied by various scientists. . . . By injecting into animals cultures of its microbes several kinds of serums have been prepared, which give good results. . . . They are also preventive, but the immunity that they confer lasts only a few days.

"I used the plural designedly in speaking of the microbes of dysentery, for it has been proved that this disease is not always produced by the Shiga bacillus, but sometimes by other varieties, differing somewhat from it, tho related. As in the case of cholera and some other maladies, it would seem that epidemic dysentery may be caused by bacilli whose characteristics vary with the regions where the disease prevails. Ohno has studied seventy-four varieties of dysenteric bacilli.

"This opens up horizons of great philosophic interest. . . . Since disease-germs have extraordinary powers of adaptation; since the slightest variations of environment may cause them to vary and to be differentiated in a brief time, there is nothing to make us think that virulent maladies remain the same from year to year. What we call tuberculosis to-day is doubtless not exactly the same as it was centuries, or even years, ago. For even if the human medium wherein the germs develop evolves with infinite slowness, the modifications which they themselves cause in this medium will doubtless cause change; and this may be the reason why ancient diseases, formerly virulent and wide-spread, have disappeared or changed their nature. The ordinary cold in the head would appear to be—there are many reasons for thinking so, too long to particularize here—an ancient malady, once very terrible, that formerly ravaged the human race.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

COURT AND CAMERA: HOW THE CANNY FARMER WORKED IT.

He took this picture of some poor alfalfa-seed. When the seed man saw it, he forgot all about the courts.

"But since microbes are more docile to evolution than any other organisms, nothing prevents us from forcing them to develop, by artificial selection, in any desired direction, as the English have done with domestic animals, but much more rapidly. The day when this idea is fully realized—Pasteur's attenuation of virus is a step in its direction—we shall doubtless be able to create new diseases as terrible as we please, whose ravages will be localized at will. God forbid that this theoretical possibility should be taken literally by some investigator! . . . .

"Variable doubtless in time, microbian maladies are very surely so in space. Thus the variable influence of individual media on disease-germs has made the old idea of 'morbid idiosyncrasy' still a correct one. And without going so far as to say, 'There are no diseases; there are only invalids,' . . . we should be permitted to think this over a little.

"In a word the specific character of disease-germs should cease to be a dogma of the same validity as that of chemical atoms. According to modern ideas, there is in a gram of radium, and even of any other chemical element, a swarm of atoms, almost alike, but differing very slightly one from another. There are perhaps in the universe—contrary to the conceptions of the classic chemistry—no two masses, of equal weight, of a given substance, perfectly identical one with the other. And also, there are perhaps in the universe no two twin microbes, and no two men that have precisely the same disease. Phenomena are infinitely complex and differentiated, and it is only the grossness of our senses and of our means of research that, by a happy consequence of our infirmities, enables us to class them in nearly homogeneous groups. 'We can not bathe twice in the same river,' says the ancient philosopher. That is eternally true, and only the near-sighted can believe otherwise. And science helps us to put spectacles on the most near-sighted."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS COOKING AN ERROR?

IN SHARP CONTRAST to most recent medical opinion, which speaks contemptuously of the raw-food advocates as faddists, we find an article with the above title in *The Lancet* (London, March 21), in which it is admitted that cooking may be opposed to physiological requirements—that is, if correct views are held by certain authorities in regard to some of the vital constituents of food. These authorities tell us that certain compounds, recently discovered in grain, are necessary to the human organism; and it is admitted that these compounds are destroyed by heat. Their absence, we are told, may cause disease, and yet we habitually destroy them before we consume our food. Which facts, *The Lancet* notes, place dietitians in rather an absurd position. Either the recent experimenters are mistaken, or the raw-food "faddists" are not so far wrong, after all. Says the writer:

"The isolation of that curious substance vitamine has led to the conclusion that its presence in foods is of great importance, and that its removal from foods is connected in some way, not at present quite clear, with the occurrence of the so-called deficiency diseases, among which may be reckoned rickets, scurvy, osteomalacia, and beriberi. But vitamines are destroyed at temperatures largely overreached by cooking processes. If vitamines are a necessity in dietetics the conclusion is well-nigh reached that we should eat our foods raw or uncooked. This injunction would, of course, be most distasteful to the majority of persons, especially in the case of animal food."

It is interesting, however, the writer goes on to say, to remember that cooking does not increase the digestibility of animal food. It is really to make the meat attractive and to develop flavors. It also preserves animal foods and to some extent sterilizes them. The discovery of vitamines presents therefore a dietetic problem of considerable importance, if all that is claimed for these substances is well founded. To quote further:

"There are not many articles in stereotyped diet which are not cooked before consumption, and this applies to vegetable as well as to animal foods, while most of the foods rich in vitamines are cooked, as, for example, meats, cereals, the pulses, potatoes, and carrots.

"Even bread made from rich vitamine-containing wheat would be vitamineless after cooking, since the temperature reached in the oven is much higher than that which has been shown to destroy this so-called vital principle. Incidentally, this observation has an obvious bearing on the controversy as to whether whole-meal bread (stone-rolled flour) is more nourishing than white bread (milled flour). If cooking destroys the vitamines of the whole-wheat berry the use of whole-meal bread would offer no advantages over that of the white loaf.

"These are questions which deserve careful attention, for the above considerations appear to place the contentions of some of our dietitians in a rather absurd position. On the one hand the majority of our foods are cooked, and on the other we are told that the process of cooking imperils the activity of a substance present which is essential to the assimilability of food. If we accepted the position laid down we should have to conclude that there is something radically wrong with our methods of preparing food which seemingly ought to have favored a general distribution of 'deficiency diseases.'"

THE CAMERA AND THE COURTS

PHOTOGRAPHY has long been used both to defeat and to further the ends of justice. Courts are getting accustomed, says C. H. Claudy in an article on "Photography and Crime," contributed to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April), to the coarser forms of camera fraud, such as that committed by pasting parts of one photograph on another and then photographing the whole again. The result is the familiar postal card showing a pumpkin as big as a man, snakes thirty feet long, and a ship sailing through the window of a house. Similar frauds, however, may be so subtle as to be "put over" the bar of justice. Says Mr. Claudy:

"Any capable photographer knows how to magnify or minimize certain parts of the perspective of any view. Thus, a long-focus, narrow-angle lens will give a totally different result from a wide-angle, short-focus lens. In a suit for damages because of obstructions left upon the street, for instance, a lawyer will have a photographer use the latter lens and stand close to the alleged obstructions. A pile of earth, particularly if photographed low, will appear very large in proportion to the vanishing perspective of the street. A natural-angle photograph, made with a ten-inch lens on a five-by-seven plate, will give a totally different idea of the size of the obstruction.

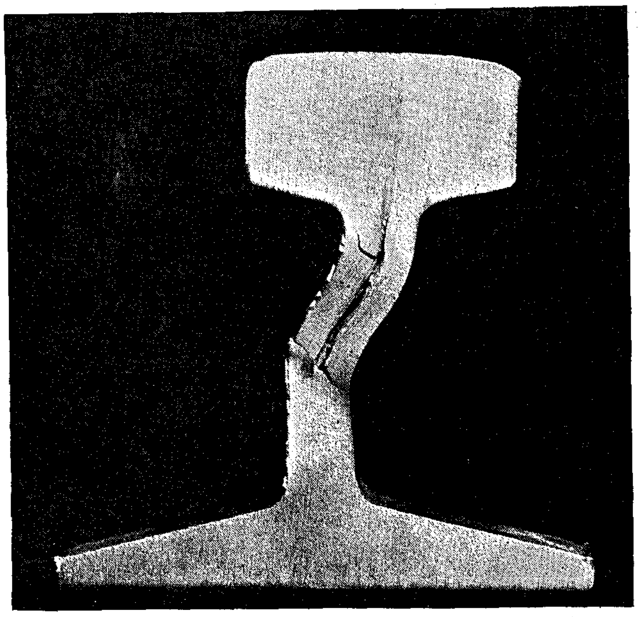
"Cracks in buildings, as evidence of the damage done by subway construction or sewer-laying, can not be brought before a jury; but photographs of them can be so used as evidence. A clever photographer, by manipulation of his illumination, so that one side of the crack throws a heavy shadow, can make such fissures appear far larger than they really are. Pictures of hills, to show the locality of a runaway, can be made steep or flat according to how the camera is handled. It is not, therefore, necessary to resort to actual changing of the negative and print to make the camera deceptive, and more and more are our courts coming to understand this fact.

"One of the newest applications of photography to criminology came as the result of a recent invention in photographic apparatus. The flash-light is generally conceded to be instantaneous—that is, to occupy an interval too short to compute. But photographers know that flash-lights of objects in motion frequently show an appreciable blur, proving that the duration of the flash is a considerable part of a second. It is also not feasible to open the lens of a camera on a lighted street at night, and then make a flash, for so great is the sensitiveness of the modern plate that the lights of passing vehicles, street lamps, etc., all make their impress upon it in a very short time.

"To provide for instantaneous photographs at night, and permit them to be made without suffering from additional exposure by having the camera shutter open before the flash, a clever inventor has devised an apparatus which sets off the flash and snaps the already-set shutter at the same time. So perfectly are these two events synchronized, that pictures of galloping horses and hurdlers in the air can be made at night as well as by day. Turning to other fields of usefulness for this invention, the discoverer devised a means by which the device can be attached with an invisible electric connection to a cash-drawer, safe, or other locality which might be attractive to a burglar. The camera is concealed in an adjoining room, the lens, only, peeping through an aperture, and so protected that it can not be easily seen or destroyed. The thief who attempts to open a safe door or cash-drawer so protected sees a flash of light and a puff of smoke, and thinks, perhaps, that an electric fuse has blown out. Meanwhile, however, a picture of him in the very act of tampering with the locked drawer or safe has been made, and evidence secured which, in the hands of a clever prosecuting attorney, would be practically certain to convict, no matter how carefully prepared in advance a false alibi might have been.

CROOKED, CHIPPED BRICK WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN USED.

This photograph proved to the court that the allegation was true.



A CROSS-SECTION PROVED THE CASE.

The rail withstood a tremendous amount of pressure, but gave way finally because of the flaw.

"The device, which is the invention of a well-known New York photographer, was tested with excellent results by Police Commissioner Waldo, and it is now installed in several banks, insurance offices, and other financial headquarters in the metropolis. . . . . . .

"In the detection of forgeries, photography frequently plays an important part. It is also of great value in showing alterations in writing and fixing the time of execution of an undated document. It is difficult to interest a jury in a microscope, and no lawyer can be sure that each juryman sees the same thing through the delicately adjusted instrument. But a photomicrograph—a photograph through a microscope—shows judge, jury, witnesses, and prisoner the same thing at the same time. . . . . . .

"A recent discovery, credited to Dr. Robert W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, will make the way of the forger of wills and other documents even harder than it is at present. Dr. Wood has a new and practically infallible way of using the camera to show where handwriting has been altered. Clever manipulators of paper and ink, chemicals, and delicate tools can raise a check, substitute one name for another in a will, and leave no trace that the most minute visual examination can detect. But no one can apply any erasing chemical yet discovered to any piece of paper, and not make such changes in it but that the ultra-violet rays of light will record the fact upon a sensitive plate. Dr. Wood takes a piece of paper which apparently has not been altered, and photographs it with these invisible but powerful ultra-violet rays. The photograph which results shows a deep smudge wherever a chemical has been applied to the paper, revealing stains wholly invisible to the eye or to the microscope."

Mr. Claudy then tells a remarkable story of how the camera once discredited the story of a whole schoolful of girls, all of whom agreed in testifying that a certain man had been seen at a specified hour. Measurement of the shadow of a steeple seen in a photograph proved that the hour was 3.30 instead of 2.30 and that the witnesses were all wrong. There was, in this case, no gainsaying the photographic testimony.

TO PUT OUT BURNING LIQUIDS

TO EXTINGUISH a blazing mass of oil or volatile liquid has always been a difficult matter, and fires of this kind are frequently disastrous. They can generally not be put out with water, except where it will mix with the burning fluid. The alcohols, acetone, and similar liquids, which are easily diluted with water, will not support combustion when sufficiently thinned out, but the oils simply float on the water and continue to burn, altho sometimes great floods of water may be employed successfully to flush a burning oil out of the building. Occasionally, too, if the quantity of oil is small, the fire may be put out simply by the cooling effect of a large quantity of water sprayed upon it. Soda- and acid-extinguishers are somewhat more effective than pure water, but even they fail under most conditions. The various grenades containing salt solutions, which were formerly extensively exploited, are practically worthless—so, at least, we are assured by Edward A. Barrier, in an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, published in *Oildom* (Bayonne, New Jersey). Says Mr. Barrier, further, in substance:

"The only principles that can be made use of in extinguishing fires in volatile oils are to form a blanket either of gas or of solid material over the burning liquid which will exclude the oxygen of the air, or to dilute the burning liquid with a non-inflammable extinguishing agent which is mixable with it.

"To the blanketing type of extinguishers belongs sawdust. Paradoxical as it may seem, ordinary sawdust is an excellent extinguishing agent for certain volatile liquids, especially those of a viscous nature. A considerable number of experiments were conducted in the fall of 1912 by the inspection department of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, in the extinguishing of fires in lacquer and gasoline in tanks with sawdust, and the results were surprizingly satisfactory.

"The efficiency of the sawdust is undoubtedly due to its blanketing action in floating for a time upon the surface of the liquid and excluding the oxygen of the air. Its efficiency is greater on viscous liquids than on thin liquids, since it floats more readily on the former than on the latter. The sawdust itself is not easily ignited and when it does become ignited it burns without flame. The burning embers have not a sufficiently high temperature to reignite the liquid.

"The character of the sawdust, whether from soft wood or hard wood, appears to be of little or no importance, and the amount of moisture contained in it is apparently not a factor, so that the drying out of sawdust when kept in manufacturing establishments for a time would not affect the efficiency.

"It was found that the admixture of sodium bicarbonate greatly increased the efficiency of the sawdust as shown both by the shortened time and the decreased amount of material necessary to extinguish the fires. A further advantage of the addition of bicarbonate of soda is that it decreases the possible danger resulting from the presence of sawdust in manufacturing-plants, since it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ignite the mixture by a carelessly thrown match or any other ready source of ignition.

"Altho the efficiency of the sawdust is greatest on viscous liquids such as lacquers, heavy oils, japan, waxes, etc., in the tests referred to, fires were extinguished in gasoline contained in the smallest tank and also when spread upon the ground. In larger tanks the sawdust or bicarbonate mixture does not work so well, since the sawdust sinks before the whole surface can be covered, whereupon the exposed liquid reignites.

"In recent years carbon tetrachlorid has received considerable attention as a fire-extinguishing agent. This is due largely to the activity of certain manufacturers of fire-extinguishers which use liquids, the basis of which is carbon tetrachlorid.

"This substance is a water-white liquid, and possesses when pure a rather agreeable odor, somewhat similar to chloroform. It is non-inflammable, non-explosive, and is readily mixable with oils, waxes, japan, etc. When mixed with inflammable liquids it renders them non-inflammable, provided a sufficient quantity is added. Its vapor is heavy, the specific gravity being about five and one-half times that of air, consequently it settles very rapidly. As an extinguishing agent it dilutes the inflammable liquid and it forms a blanket of gas or vapor over the burning liquid which excludes the oxygen of the air."

It has been claimed that this substance has value as a general extinguisher for burning wood, cotton, or paper, but the writer asserts that it is superior to water only with volatile liquids, oils, *etc.* The readiness with which a fire can be extinguished with it also depends to a considerable extent upon the skill of the operator and the nature of the fire. Further:

"Another method of extinguishing fires in oils and volatile liquids which has recently been proposed and experimented with is that of using frothy mixtures. The idea seems like a very promising one, and the tests which have been thus far reported indicate very satisfactory results. The idea was originated and has been developed in Germany. So far as is known no experiments have been conducted in this country.

"The process consists essentially in causing two liquids to mix in a tank where foam is produced. The tank is made air-tight and sufficiently strong to permit of the foam being forced out by carbon dioxid under pressure, and the foam is conveyed to the fire by means of a line of hose. The exact nature of the liquids has not been disclosed, but one of them probably consists of a sodium-carbonate solution containing froth-forming ingredients, such as glue or casein, and the other an alum solution. The two on coming together generate carbon dioxid, which produces froth. This froth is reported to be quite stiff and to shrink in volume but a comparatively small amount even after a period of half an hour.

"The frothy mixture undoubtedly owes its efficiency to its blanketing action in settling upon the surface of the burning liquid, thus excluding the oxygen of the air, and to the fact that the bubbles of liquid contain carbon dioxid which upon bursting produce an atmosphere in which combustion can not take place.

"According to the latest reports the matter is still in an experimental stage, various details regarding the form of apparatus, most efficient pressure, and design of nozles being under consideration; but from what has already been done it would appear that the idea is a very promising one, and that this method of extinguishing fires in oils and volatile liquids will prove to be by far the most efficient of any that has as yet been suggested."

THE EARTH'S SOLIDITY

THAT THE EARTH is as rigid as if it were made of solid steel is now said to have been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt by experiments made at the University of Chicago. This fact has already been announced by physicists, but the average man has been unable to reconcile it with the other fact, generally regarded as also demonstrable, that the interior of the globe contains vast masses of molten matter. If both these facts are proved, they may possibly be reconciled by taking into account the great pressure to which the earth's interior mass is subjected. The experiments noted above are described as follows in *The University of Chicago News Letter:*

"An experiment to test the rigidity of the earth has been designed by Prof. A. A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, at the instigation of Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, of the Department of Geology, and Prof. F. R. Moulton, of the Department of Astronomy. The method consisted, briefly, in measuring with microscopes the changes in level at the ends of a column of water 500 feet long, which half filled a pipe 6 inches in diameter placed 6 feet under ground to insure constancy of temperature. The attraction of the sun and moon was found to cause tides in the pipe, which were measured every hour, day and night, for two months under the direction of Prof. Henry G. Gale. The maximum changes in level in the 6-inch pipe amounted at each end to about 0.001 inch. Under Professor Moulton's direction these water tides were computed and it was found that they amounted to about seven-tenths only of what they would have been if the earth were absolutely rigid.

"To the unscientific mind these facts and figures may seem at first to have but little interest. But when explained the result is little short of startling, since they show that the interior of the earth is not a molten, viscous mass, as has been popularly believed, but resists the tidal forces of the moon and sun about as it would if the earth were made of solid steel. Nevertheless the earth, in spite of this high rigidity, behaves as an elastic body, not liquid, of course, but still subject to the same influences (producing tides) as are the oceans which form part of it.

"That the solid surface of the earth is subject to the same ebb and flow as are the tides of the ocean, altho to a lesser extent, is a statement that will astonish the average person who is prepared to assert with all the assurance of conviction that the earth is a rigid, immovable body. Nevertheless, the fact that there are tides of about a foot in the surface of the earth has been demonstrated as a scientific fact. This is no more remarkable than is the fact that the earth on which we live is a revolving body, yet because it is a new idea and one only recently established, it is likely to strike the unscientific mind as one of the peculiarities of science."

TO STOP BIRD-ELECTROCUTION

"Don't kill the birds; the pretty birds
That perch upon your wires."

ONLY SUCH LIBERTY has been taken with the above couplet as is necessary to adapt it to modern conditions. No one thinks of killing a bird that is playing about his door, but we electrocute them by scores with our high-tension currents. In Germany, precautions are being taken against this slaughter of the innocents, and some of these are recounted in a notice in *Cosmos* (Paris), abstracted from an article which was contributed to *L'Electricien* by Rudolf von Erhardt. We read:

"The observations of several years have proved that the massacre is due to the following causes: 1. Mechanical striking of the flying bird against unnoticed wires. 2. Contact with two wires at different potentials by the bird with outspread wings. 3. Simultaneous contact with an electrically charged wire and another metallic piece connected with the earth.

"The first of these risks is the same that exists with telegraph-wires. The number of birds that perish by simple mechanical shock against the wires is so small that there is little danger of this kind for the winged tribe.

"As for the danger that threatens the birds from the fact that their wings may touch two wires at different potentials, it may be eliminated by leaving a considerable distance between the wires. The new regulations of the German electrotechnical association are framed with this end in view.

"A special case is that where a string of birds, perching on an electric wire, are in contact, and those at the ends then touch two different conductors. The whole line will then be shocked to death. Cases like this deserve attention more because of their oddness than because of any real risk that they offer.

"The most serious danger that threatens the birds is in the neighborhood of the supporting posts. Here especially we find electrocuted birds. This is because birds are accustomed to perch on the horizontal metal bars that carry the insulators, and then to peck at the wire. In this case the current passes from line to earth through the bird's body.

"It has been proved that conductors carrying electric energy at a tension above 30,000 volts are not dangerous for birds. This is due to the fact that in such installations the insulators must be so large that birds perched on the supports can not reach the wire attached to the top of the insulator.

"This has suggested to an electric-supply house the idea of placing insulators on supports so high that the birds can not reach the conductor. Another house uses crosspieces inclined at 45°, so that birds can not easily perch on them.

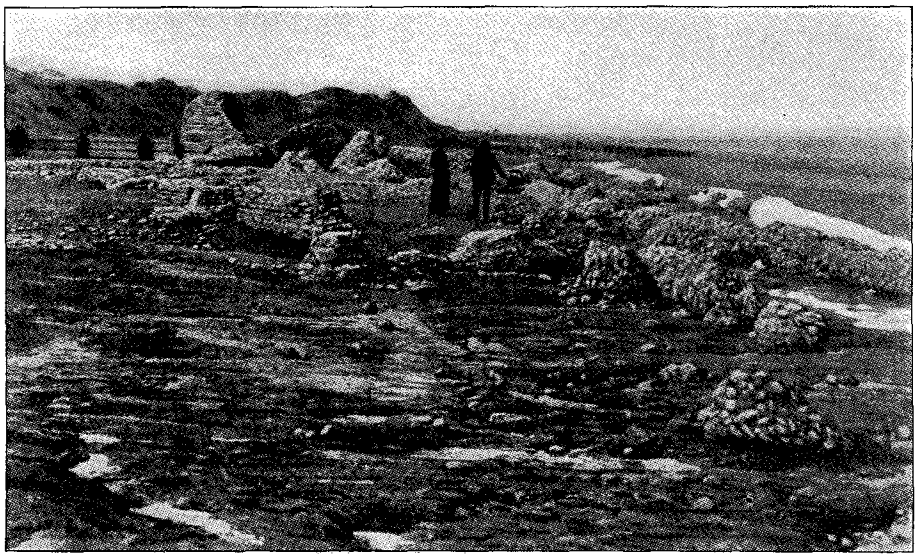
"To do away with the danger of existing installations, pieces of porcelain resembling the insulators are fixt on the crosspieces near the real insulators. If the bird perches on the crosspiece he is too far from the wire to reach it; if he perches on the porcelain and pecks the wire, there is no risk, because his feet are insulated."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

FROM THE SEA-DEPTHS—AND BACK

NOT OFTEN does the ocean give up tribute that it has once claimed. An exception is recounted by a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, April 4) under the title "Curious Results of a Storm." A village on the Norfolk coast in England, after resting for three centuries beneath the waves, suddenly reappeared for as many days, after which the sea as suddenly claimed it again. A curious conjunction of favorable winds and tides seems to have been responsible for both appearance and disappearance. We read in the French magazine:

"The storm raged two days. When it was over, a native thought he was dreaming when he saw numerous stone walls, covering a vast space where the good man was certain that he had seen waves rolling in, three days before!

"The news of the discovery spread along the shore like a flash of powder, and the afternoon of the same day hundreds of peasants and fishermen assembled to view the mysterious ruins. Versed in local tradition, a schoolmaster remembered an old legend that spoke of a town engulfed by the sea in this same place. The worthy pedagog had been served well by his memory. The ruins so suddenly brought to light were those of a large village overwhelmed by the sea toward the end of the fifteenth century. . . . . . .



A NORFOLK COAST TOWN THREE CENTURIES UNDER WATER.

"While fishermen and peasants dug about the ruined houses in the hope of finding treasure, the news, published in *The Daily Mirror* with photographs, made something of a sensation in London scientific circles. An archeological society shortly prepared an expedition to excavate the region given up by the sea. Alas! When it reached its destination, several days later, the ruins had vanished again! The sea had regained possession of its age-long conquest!

"What happened may be easily understood. Combining its efforts with those of a violent southeast wind, the tide had displaced an enormous volume of sand, under which the ruins lay buried. During two days these remained so far uncovered that the treasure-seekers were able to dig, but without much success, since their finds were limited to a few domestic articles—keys, pottery, and tools.

"But the third day, less than two hours after the taking of the photograph herewith reproduced, the rising tide, aided this time again by the wind, returned to the attack and washed the sand into its former position. The ruins were buried anew, perhaps for several more centuries—who knows?

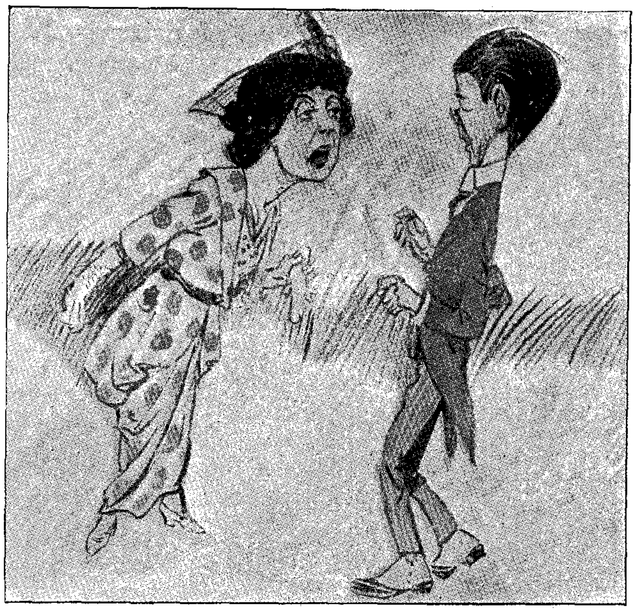
"Some witnesses of this brief reapparition affirm that the old church tower stood 30 feet above the ground when first discovered, but that it crumbled on the following night.

"Strange as it may seem, the phenomenon just described is not unique. In the West Indies, the sea has sometimes been known to draw back a mile or two from shore, revealing pavements and walls whose existence no one had suspected."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

LETTERS AND ART

WHAT'S IN A WORD?

SHAW HAS SHOCKED the British public in the citadel of nearly all their pet prejudices, so there seemed nothing left for him but to shock them in the seat of their most cherished of repugnances. There is a word, unmentioned among people of breeding and refinement, that is freely used by Americans, not indeed as an expletive, but purely as an adjective. In England its substitute is "sanguinary." Whether Mr. Shaw in his new play called "Pygmalion," lately produced by Sir Herbert Tree, put the word into the mouth of a pseudoduchess merely for the sake of the shock, or for serious sociological reasons, doesn't yet appear from the critics. London had warning of the shock, for the play had a previous hearing in Germany. When the word was spoken by Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the part of *Eliza Doolittle*, the audience roared with laughter. Some of the critics rebuke Mr. Shaw for profane levity; *The Morning Post* (London) subjects this particular lapse to the discipline of silence. Mr. J. O. P. Bland, a London correspondent of the Chicago Sunday *Tribune*, sets forth the matter in such a way that Americans may appreciate its real gravity. He writes:



Drawn by Tony Sarg in "The Sketch," London.

SPEAKING THE HORRIFIC WORD.

The man who gets it in the face represents the conventional British feeling about it, but Mr. Shaw's audience at "Pygmalion" are said to have burst into roars of laughter.

> "The play opened delightfully; the dialog a trifle verbose (as Mr. Shaw's dialog so often is), but full of excruciatingly funny things, and thoroughly dramatic. The sympathies of the audience were gript and held, and after the first two acts the curtain fell on scenes of riotous enthusiasm. The third act was more brilliant than the other two until the house fairly rocked and shook with laughter—and then came the awful, unforgettable moment—a moment the shock and bewilderment of which it is not easy to explain to American readers.
>
> "You know the story of the play: how the professor of phonetics takes a gutter-snipe of a flower-girl from the street, and, for a wager, sets himself to train her so that she will pass muster as a duchess. Mrs. Patrick Campbell was delightful as the flower-girl and more delightful then ever when metamorphosed into the imitation duchess. Sir Herbert Tree was tolerable as the professor of phonetics. The rest of the company and the *mise en scène* were adequate, and the dialog at times is inimitably witty. But every detail sank to insignificance in comparison with 'the word.' And here is where the difficulty of making the situation clear comes in."

Mr. Bland labors hard to dispel a misapprehension among Americans that must somehow do his countrymen a grave injustice. It must be left for readers to decide whether the word has even given them so much thought as the writer supposes:

> "It is a popular notion in the United States that that particular word is habitually on the lips of Englishmen: that it is an item in our ordinary polite vocabulary. When an American sets himself to mimic a Britisher's speech the first thing that he does is to produce that word—the word which perhaps you can print in full, but which in English papers can only be indicated by ' . . . ' or at most by 'b——y.' It is supposed to be a corruption of 'by Our Lady!' and when the context makes it necessary for a decent paper to indicate clearly what word is meant it is usually rendered 'sanguinary.'
>
> "You Americans, as has been said, put that word cheerfully into the mouths of presumably decent Englishmen. Not once, but fifty times, I have shuddered to hear you do it; for, for a generation now, the dreadful dissyllable has been almost as unspeakable by gentlemen in England as it is unprintable. At a regimental mess, perhaps, or in undertones in the corner of a smoking-room to give point to a story; but in a self-respecting club the man who used it out loud would probably be reported to the committee. He would certainly be marked and cut by most of the members. Most of us, if our lips had to frame it, would feel like going and washing our mouths out with an antiseptic. I know that this is not commonly understood in the United States; but if you will think of the vilest and most shockingly unprintable word you have—some blasphemous masterpiece of the red-light saloon in Dead Man's Gulch—something worse than Mark Twain ever formulated in the most secret and inspired moments of his wrath—then you will have some idea of the sensation which the word 'b——y' might create when flung down defiantly in the presence of a refined English company. And that was the word which Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in pitilessly clear enunciation, threw in the faces of the audience at Her Majesty's Theater last night. That the house gasped and reeled as if each individual member of the audience had had a bucket of ice-water dashed in his or her face is to put it mildly."

Turning from the word itself to Mr. Shaw himself, Mr. Bland suggests that we might perhaps revise our estimate of him:

> "Oh, yes; Shaw got his effect—his 'thrill.' And he has, of course, at first sight the defense that the thing was true to life, that is to say, that the word is one with which the flower-girl of the streets is shamefully familiar. But, putting all questions of decency and conventional morality aside (which are immaterial to Mr. Shaw), it was, I think, bad art. With all his wit and brilliance, Mr. Shaw never writes without showing a certain artistic lack of instinct. There are fifty phrases a shade less strong with which he could get his effect just as well; and in any lesser writer the critics would be unanimous to a man in pronouncing the need to use such desperate means to thrill his audience as evidence of mere literary incompetence. Moreover, the thing was not true to life. When the flower-girl uses the word she is supposed to have been under some months of careful training. She is almost the perfect duchess. If there is one thing more certain than any other it is that in the very first days of her training the horrid impossibility of that particular word would have been drummed into her.
>
> "You think rather more highly of Shaw in the United States than we do in England. His extraordinary cleverness, of course, nobody questions; but what most thinking people here do seriously question is whether any amount of cleverness counterbalances the fact that he persistently violates our moral sense. The tendency nowadays is rather to speak of him as an extremely clever buffoon, who, in a public sense, is harmless. There are

others who cite his existence as evidence that the people of Athens were very wise when they poisoned Socrates. His latest triumph of originality is likely to increase their number."

GERMANY'S MODERN SHAKESPEARE

WITH THE HUMOR in which he is so apt, Sir Herbert Tree once observed that Shakespeare was a "literary Heligoland" to the Germans. Once belonging to England, he is claimed now as the possession of her Teutonic neighbor. The Germans retort that Sir Herbert spoke only the sober truth; and they have been the most ardent in the recent birthday celebrations of the Avon poet and playwright. Indeed they made all occasions serve in the recognition of the golden jubilee of the German Shakespeare Society, for the festival extended over three days in order to include the more or less uncertain date of the poet's birth as well as the fixt date of his death. Shakespeare has not merely been accorded a three-days' celebration in Germany, however, for there is in progress a remarkable cycle of productions of his plays at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin, now in its sixth month, with at least the prospect of three new productions to follow. "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Merchant of Venice," we are told by Mr. Frederic Wile in the London *Daily Mail*, have been produced twenty-four times each; "Much Ado About Nothing," nineteen times; "King Lear," seventeen; "Hamlet" and "Twelfth Night," fifteen each; "Romeo and Juliet," twelve; "Henry IV.," first and second parts, five each; "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "The Comedy of Errors," once each. "Othello," "A Winter's Tale," and "The Taming of the Shrew" are still to be done. These have been under the direction of Max Reinhardt, and the long line of his successes, says Mr. Wile, "records nothing equal to his Shakespeare cycle from the box-office standpoint." This is not the only expression this season of the German's interest in the English plays:

THE FLOWER-GIRL OF COVENT GARDEN,

Whom Mrs. Pat. Campbell studied to the life in preparation of her recent representation of Shaw's new heroine.

THE FINISHED PRODUCT.

A duchess, once a flower-girl. She looks the part, according to Shaw; but there is danger when she opens her mouth to speak.

"English experts like Mr. Granville Barker and Mr. Gordon Craig have, I believe, their own opinions as to the German method of performing Shakespeare. It is not always a flattering one. Experts, like doctors, disagree, but I imagine they are unanimous as to the land in which the poet enjoys the most honor. There are 180 first-class or semi-first-class theaters in Germany. All of them, without exception, produce Shakespeare at intervals. Some, like the royal playhouses of Berlin, Munich, and Dresden, produce popular plays like 'Othello,' 'Hamlet,' and 'The Merchant of Venice' many times in a season. There is not a community of 35,000 people in the Empire which does not demand and get some Shakespeare regularly. He is never a drug on the German theatrical market. For many managers he is actually a life-saver. He always draws, if others bore. During the past winter Berliners had the choice either of the Deutsches Theater's 'cycle' or a brilliant 'Richard III.,' which ran through the season at the Theater in der Königgrätzer-strasse. Including periodical bills at the Theater Royal, there were numerous evenings when Berlin could select from three first-class Shakespeare productions a night. On the average there are between 1,200 and 1,500 Shakespeare productions annually in the German language, including Austria and Switzerland. The total decreased temporarily a couple of years ago while the Ibsen wave swept across the country. Now the Germans have returned to their first love, and 1913 and 1914 will be record-breaking Shakespeare years in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland."

Prof. Alois Brandl, of the Chair of English Philology at the University of Berlin, has just been reelected president of the Shakespeare Society for the twelfth successive term. To him the fact that Shakespeare enjoys a greater vogue in Germany than in England is accounted for on the score of his modernity. "He is read, studied, and acted in the language of the Germany of 1914, and not in the obsolete idioms of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." Further:

> "If the Schlegel-Tieck translation had never been made, Shakespeare might be as little understood and appreciated—I mean, of course, by the masses—as he is in England. We, too, would have been brought up to giggle and snigger over Elizabethan English and to consider Shakespeare weird and insufferably old-fashioned. Shakespeare's popularity with us is due to another important cause—namely, that with us he is primarily acted, while in England he is read. He is a poet who meant himself to be acted. He wears well in Germany because our theater is both a literary and a political institution. That has made us a play-going race. Nobody here needs to yearn for what Lord Haldane has called 'the pre-Cromwellian habit of theater-going.' Puritanism has killed the English theater in general and Shakespeare in particular. The German theater in Germany, on the other hand, has been fostered by our political longings, and Shakespeare has been our mentor throughout.
>
> "Where can our proletariat find sounder Socialism preached than in 'Coriolanus'? Where is the doctrine of a strong foreign policy proclaimed more forcefully than in 'Henry V.'? Our Shakespeare, moreover, is a thing of flesh and bones who reveals himself in his tremendous fulness only when he is staged. And when we stage him we scorn the reserve which is the vaunted outstanding note of modern English character. Was it not O'Connell who said that the average Englishman had all the qualities of a poker except its occasional warmth? I think of that when I see Shakespeare interpreted in a London theater. I know that my Shakespeare reeks with blood—I think of *Shylock*, of *Othello*, of *Macbeth*, of *Gloucester's* stamped-out eyes in 'King Lear.' I wonder if the German temperament, which has a deep understanding of the psychology of blood—the heritage from our war-racked history—does not interpret Shakespeare as he meant to be interpreted, when our actors leave their 'reserve' in the dressing-room, where it belongs? We do not believe in playing Shakespeare with the soft pedal.
>
> "Difference in customs and their development has had something to do, too, with our fondness for Shakespeare. Falstaff, for instance, loud-mouthed and indelicate, does not grievously offend our ears, for German women are more used than their English cousins to portly men who drink hard and use bold language freely in their presence.
>
> "Often we are abused for our spectacular staging of Shakespeare. It is the favorite charge leveled at Reinhardt. One can not be at all sure that Shakespeare's own management was always the acme of austere simplicity. To Germans Shakespeare is a well whose bottom will never be plumbed. No scenic or decorative illusion can, in our judgment, ever exaggerate the magic and imagery of his poetry or exhaust the limitless lessons it teaches."

BOOKS FOR THE BOOKLESS

RECENT STATISTICS, which have shown us rather behind most of our foreign contemporaries in the matter of book-buying, suggest that our bookless state might be improved by intelligent effort. Mr. George French, writing in *The Dial* (Chicago), declares that "publishers must adopt other methods of selling than merely to announce their wares and wait for the demand to make the best sellers." He thinks that the "bookless may be reduced to a figure comparable to England's record, or even less, but not in consequence of present sales methods." Going on:

> "There is no other commodity which is allowed merely to answer the original or normal demand. There are many commodities that are now staples, and that sell enormously, which were unknown and unwanted until the enterprising venders created the demand. The publishers must create a new and increased demand for books. It can be done, but not through studying conditions among book-buyers. Buyers can be created. Books can be sold to people who are not readers and will not become readers. The matter of books as household decorations has never been properly exploited; and it has great possibilities. A fair-sized household library is a cheap decoration, even when a good sum is paid for the bookcases. Then the idea of a small library for each home can be promoted. There are many families that would buy some books, if the proposition were to be put concretely to them—not to buy books, but to buy these books that are arranged, selected, priced, and described, and that will be delivered with a suitable case upon terms easy to meet.
>
> "A great many sets of books are annually sold in this manner by concerns organized to sell books rather than to publish them. Some of these sets are good, and some are not. Most of them are sold to people who have no idea of reading them. They buy them because the party of the other part wished to sell them. Why do not the 'regular' publishers learn selling wisdom of these concerns, who sell millions of books of mediocre value and doubtful interest? There are many ways to sell books other than to people who wish the books to read. Not one person in a hundred who buys books buys them all to read, or expects to read all they buy. Publishers may regard their books as merchandise, rather than strictly as literature, and promote their sale as other merchandise is sold.
>
> "There is, it seems to me, a great field for book-selling that has not been exploited, and many methods that have not been adequately tested. There is more than one person in seven thousand who will buy books—if books are properly offered to them."

WAS KEATS UNDERBRED?

SEVERAL English papers, among them the London *Times*, have preened themselves on the discovery and publication of some unknown poems of John Keats. But "the incident has scarcely proved of first-rate importance," says Bernard Lintot in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London). Even Mr. Charles Whibley in *The Daily Mail*—which is under the same ownership as *The Times*—doubts if the new fragments will do the smallest service to the memory of the poet. What has been launched by the event, however, is a controversy over whether poor Keats was "underbred" or not. Sir Sidney Colvin, who has edited his works, written his life, and has now given these unwelcome fragments to the world, fears that one of them, which apparently might have been suppress without the world suffering any loss, shows that he was. Mr. Lintot is highly indignant at Sir Sidney Colvin, who, he says, goes out of his way to insult the memory of Keats. This is the poem without title which has stirred up the feeling:

You say you love: but with a voice
  Chaster than a nun's, who singeth
The soft Vespers to herself
  While the chime-bell ringeth—
    O love me truly!

You say you love: but with a smile
  Cold as sunrise in September;
As you were Saint Cupid's nun,
  And kept his weeks of Ember.
    O love me truly!

You say you love—but then your lips
  Coral tinted teach no blisses,
More than coral in the sea—
  They never pout for kisses—
    O love me truly!

You say you love: but then your hand
  No soft squeeze for squeeze returneth,
It is like a statue's dead—
  While mine to passion burneth—
    O love me truly!

O breathe a word or two of fire!
  Smile, as if those words should burn me,
Squeeze as lovers should—O kiss
  And in thy heart inurn me!
    O love me truly!

Sir Sidney comments that it is

> "a love-plaint, rather charming in the first three verses, but marred in the fourth and fifth by a taint of that special strain of *underbreeding* which Keats shared with Leigh Hunt, and which furnished such justification as there was for the label 'Cockney' fastened upon both of them by their enemies."

Mr. Lintot, quoting this, leaps to the defense:

> "The italics are mine—and they are probably unnecessary; everybody with any reverence for the name of John Keats and

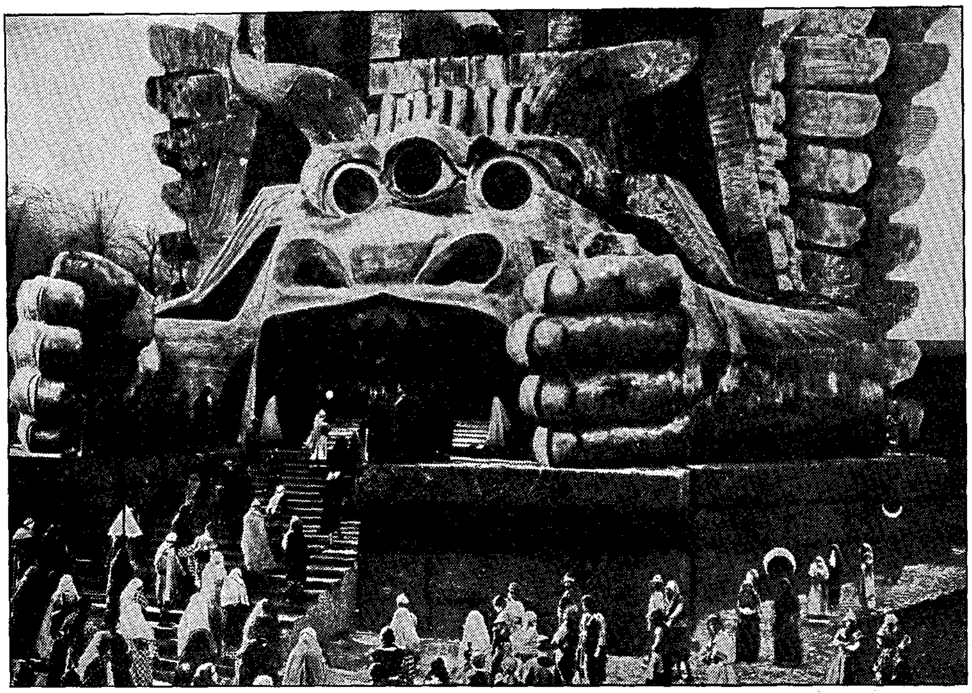
any admiration for his superb contribution to English poetry, must have felt something more than indignation when they read the above words. It is incredible that a writer who has given to the world one of the best studies of Keats should dare to call the poet 'underbred.' This insult to the memory of one of our greatest poets is the less excusable when we remember that it occurs among the editorial notes accompanying the publication of matter never intended for the public eye and in reference to some verses which Keats probably wrote in an idle moment to serve an idle moment; and doubtless under no circumstances would he have given any one permission to print them.

"Years after, the verses are discovered and printed. There is no reason whatsoever why they should have been published; they are valueless as poetry, and they add nothing to our understanding of the work of Keats. Yet they are exposed to the ordeal of print, and the poet is made the subject of belittlement by the very person who has been responsible for the indelicate act of publishing these occasional and private verses. Keats underbred, indeed! I wonder how Keats would have described such violation of a poet's privacy? But not only Sir Sidney Colvin is perturbed about the manners of Keats. *The Evening News*, most erudite and punctilious of papers, also tootled to the same tune—patronizing Keats because he never had the blessings of a classical education. If it were not painful to read such stuff it would be funny to find a sensation-mongering evening paper prattling about classical education apropos of the author of 'Endymion' and 'Hyperion.' As it is, one can do little—the things one would like to say might come under Sir Sidney Colvin's category of 'underbreeding'—so I shall stay my pen and perhaps after a while send my remarks to Mr. Masefield for use in his next poem—or to Mr. Shaw for the second edition of 'Pygmalion.'"

D'ANNUNZIO IN THE MOVIES

THE LURE of the cinematograph has drawn no less a person than Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous Italian poet, novelist, and dramatist, who has written a play for an Italian producing firm that is called "Cabiria." But he has been more than writer, we are told, having followed his recent custom with the legitimate stage in supervising the costumes and scenery. His grandiose nature is here fully exhibited. "The staging is remarkably elaborate, and was exceedingly difficult to execute," says *The Illustrated London News*, which reproduces the accompanying picture furnished by the Itala Film Company. "D'Annunzio's 'notes of action,' as he calls the titles and subtitles of the pictures, did not allow for half-measures. This building showing the gate of the Temple of Moloch, for instance, was specially built of stone and plaster. It is nearly 100 feet high." As to what it represents:

"Moloch, it may be noted, was the tribal deity of the Ammonites, and probably identical with the sun-god. Of 'Moloch,' or 'Molech' (originally 'Melek,' that is, 'king'), it is said in 'Everyman's Encyclopedia' that it was 'intentionally mispointed in the Hebrew on the analogy of "Cosheth" in order to discredit it. The title is found widely spread throughout the Semitic races as a divine name, but in the Old Testament it is especially connected with the religion of Ammon. . . . The evidence, indeed, seems to show that Molech, or Milcoin . . . was the special tribal god of the Ammonites, standing to them in the same relation as did Chemosh to the Moabites. The particular rite connected with his worship was the sacrifice of children by fire, and it is certain that practise, tho vigorously opposed by the prophets, was also introduced into the worship of Jehovah during the last period of the kingdom. Solomon is said to have built a sanctuary to Molech at Topheth.'"



THE ANCIENT WORLD REVIVED FOR THE MOVIES IN STONE AND PLASTER.

D'Annunzio, who has written a drama for the cinematograph, would have no half-measures, and insisted on this Gate of the Temple of Moloch, built nearly 100 feet high.

London expects soon to see "Cabiria," which *The Westminster Gazette* describes as not a mere screen play, but "a combination of cinematography, music, and singing which will last about three hours." We read:

"For a whole year the Itala Film Company of Turin have been busy on the production, on which they are stated to have spent over £25,000. Two of the most superb scenes are said to be the destruction of a Roman fleet of thirty or forty vessels, and one representing Hannibal crossing the Alps, his army being accompanied by numerous camels and elephants."

The current interest in the cinematograph plays has of course attracted all kinds of contributors, and the way is opened, according to this critic in the London daily, to writers of far less skill than the distinguished Italian. He tells us:

"The current number of a monthly magazine contains a remarkable advertisement, emanating from an alleged school of Photo-Play Writing, which invites would-be scenario-writers to learn how to write plays for the cinema screen, and states 'Absolutely No Literary Ability Necessary.' I have no hesitation in saying that such an advertisement is extremely misleading, and to my mind very improper. Literary ability is as essential, tho in lesser measure, to the photo-playwright as it is to the dramatist, and among the dozen successful authors belonging to the former class with whom I am acquainted, there is not one who has not had a journalistic or literary training."

The writer thinks we should stop short of putting Shakespeare into the photo-play, in spite of the exalted example of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson in "Hamlet":

"Without the text, the beauty and sublimity of the poet are entirely lost, and his scenario becomes little more impressive than 'The Worst Woman in Peckham' or a farce of the 'Father Buys the Beer' order, and to treat immortal literature in this manner seems wicked. If Shakespeare ever is successfully presented on the screen it will almost certainly be by a British producer with respect for tradition."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

COMPETING WITH THE KORAN IN ITS OWN TONGUE

A PROVERB said to be current at Damascus runs: "Verily, the Arabic language will never be Christianized." This Arabic proverb is a challenge to Christianity, says the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, and he points out, in the current *Missionary Review of the World*, how needful it was that Christianity should take up this challenge, and how missionary workers have set out to prove it false. Dr. Zwemer, who is chairman of the general committee of the Nile Mission Press engaged in "the evangelization of the Arabic language," admits that that tongue "is, of all living languages, perhaps, the most delicate in structure, immense in vocabulary, and of great possibility for the expression of every form of thought." The Koran he believes to be "the most widely read of any book in the world save the Bible." He is inclined to think correct the statement in an American typewriter advertisement, "that the Arabic character is used more widely than any other character used by the human race." More people, indeed, use the Chinese, "but the Arabic character has spread, through the Mohammedan religion, over a much wider area." And we are reminded that Arabic is used in the whole of North Africa, a large part of Central and Eastern Africa, and in the Philippine Islands and Malaysia, in addition to "the great strip of country from far western China, through northern India, Afghanistan, eastern Turkestan, the whole of Persia, Turkey in Asia, and Arabia." The Arabic speech has even been extended to the New World, and "in South America there are 160,000 Mohammedans." While the Mohammedan religion has carried the Arabic grammar and vocabulary through a greater part of the Oriental and Occidental world, Dr. Zwemer would impress it upon our minds that "most of all, the Arabic language is bound up with the religion of Islam. To-day there are no less than forty or fifty million people whose spoken tongue is the language of Arabic, and over 200,000,000 people who pray no prayer to God, who have no religious expression for the thoughts of their soul, save as winged with the language of Mohammed." Moreover, the Arabic language has not reached its limit:

BUILT TO STEM THE TIDE OF ARABIC LITERATURE.

The Nile Mission Press of Cairo is battling against "the greatest and strongest retrograde force for civilization and social progress in the world."

> "Its use is extending not only in Africa, but even in China, and we may speak of a revival of Arabic in nearly every Moslem land. It is in the deepest sense of the word a living speech. What stronger proof could we have for this than the activity of the Mohammedan press in centers like Cairo, Beirut, and Constantinople?"

Now, we are told, since this great Arabic literature is Moslem, it is "to-day the greatest and strongest retrograde force for civilization and social progress in the world." "Islam has lost its sword," but "the power of Islam still remains in its book, in the propagating force of this religion through its literature." And "Arabic Moslem literature is antichristian, impure, full of intolerance and fanaticism toward Western ideas, and wholly inadequate to meet the intellectual and moral needs of humanity." Dr. Zwemer goes on to point out its demoralizing effect in many ways. For instance, some Mohammedans deprecate polygamy, "but there is not a single Moslem in Cairo or Calcutta who can write a book in favor of the rights of womanhood without directly indicting the life of the prophet and attacking the Koran. . . . It is simply impossible to reform Islam without impugning Mohammed himself and his sacred institutions." To take the Koran itself, according to Dr. Zwemer, Arabs will admit the difference between the Arabic Bible and the Arabic Koran—"if placed side by side with the Bible, Mohammed's book will show immediately its inferiority." In particular—

> "There is a sad dearth of literature for children. The Koran is not a book for children in any sense of the word. Its style is obscure even to adult Arabs, and except for a few Old Testament stories and some references to Jesus Christ, told in garbled form, there is nothing in it to attract children. Pictures and music, altho increasingly winning their way among Moslem children, must do so over against religious prohibition according to the letter of the law. The contents of a children's primer on religion, by Sheik Mohammed Amin al Kurdi, which has had an enormous circulation in Egypt, Malaysia, and North Africa, will indicate what a Moslem child is taught; it is typical of this sort of literature. In the introduction the author says that his book is intended for primary schools and for boys and girls at home. The first part of the book defines God, His unity and His attributes, speaks of Mohammed, the doctrine of angels and the Koran, and says that the Gospel now in the hands of Christians has been utterly corrupted and is untrustworthy. The second part of the book might well be entitled, 'What a boy and girl ought *not* to know.' No further proof surely is needed that this literature needs to be purified and superseded."

To meet this need, the Beirut press has done much, says Dr. Zwemer:

> "Besides the Arabic Bible prepared for Moslem readers all over the world, scores of books, scientific, moral, and religious, have been published by them, and have had a wide circulation. But this press has always been handicapped because of the Turkish Government. Even under the new constitution they

are unable to print freely the kind of literature needed for the present opportunity."

For this reason "the Nile Mission Press was established to cooperate with the mission press at Beirut, and to supplement its work of Bible-printing and extend it on a much larger scale, especially by tracts and leaflets suited for Mohammedans." It employs seventeen colporteurs, and last year it "sent out 82,000 books and pamphlets to every part of the Moslem world, making Cairo a distributing center for the Gospel message in all Moslem lands." To quote further:

> "The Nile Mission Press stands at the great strategic center of Islam, Cairo, 'the victorious.' If you go into its narrow streets, among the bookshop crowds, you have only to stand there for a few hours to see that the real capital of Islam is Cairo. Here are men from Nigeria, Morocco, Java, Singapore, Hunan in west China, from Mekka, Medina, Teheran, Stamboul, from Bokhara, from every part of the Moslem world. What do they come for? To lay in a stock of Mohammedan literature and to carry it to the utmost confines of the Moslem world.
>
> "Could you find a better center, a more efficient method, and a more strategic time for this work?"

And so Dr. Zwemer, who knows this work thoroughly, believes it quite possible to "capture the Arabic literature for Jesus Christ and use it to carry his message everywhere, as Mohammed once used it to carry his religion." Not only is it possible, but the like has before been accomplished in the history of missions, according to this writer:

> "When Ulfilas, the great missionary, came to northern Europe and put the Bible in the language of the people, he captured it for Jesus Christ. When Luther put the Bible into the old German tongue, the tongue of the common people which men despised, he created the German language; and when Tyndale and Coverdale gave the Bible to England they not only perpetuated the faith of the Bible, but made it penetrate and permeate the English language. And so I believe that when Dr. Van Dyck and Eli Smith ended their work of faith and labor of love and patience, of hope, translating page by page and verse by verse the Bible into the Arabic tongue—when the completed Bible came from the press in Beirut, they ushered in an era far more important than any dynasty or any change in governments in the Moslem world, because they gave to fifty million people the Word of God in a matchless translation."

RELIGIOUS REAWAKENING IN FRANCE

SIGNS OF A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL in France are being noted by occasional observers. Not long ago we recorded evidences of such a stirring of dry bones in the work of the younger French poets. The London *Times* reviews the situation more broadly, urged on by the evidences apparent during the recent Easter season and reported by its special correspondent. The editorial writer in this paper exceeds the cautionary statements of its correspondent, however, and records his belief that "there is a revival, both of Roman Catholicism and of those looser and undogmatic religious views and sentiments which Frenchmen describe as '*spiritualistes*.'" He follows up with the qualifying remark that "how far it has gone, how deep are its roots, and what are its prospects, are, on the other hand, matters of much doubt." This is because "religious and moral movements in a state of transition are notoriously difficult to gage and to appreciate. They can be judged only by their fruits, and their fruits usually lie hidden until the roots which nourish them have had time to strike deep into the soil." But—

> "Thoughtful and fair-minded observers of many schools in France have recognized for some years a gradual and progressive change in the attitude toward religion of certain classes of Frenchmen. Little importance need be attached to the attendance of large crowds at the regular ceremonies of Holy Week noted by our correspondent. The size of the congregations, and still more the nature and the attitude of the congregations, which frequent the quiet Sunday Mass in the parish churches of the big towns are more significant. A Roman Catholic publication lately gave from official returns the number of Easter communicants in 58 out of the 78 parishes of Paris as 314,000—a figure which would not have been reached, we fancy, a very few years ago. But the number of Catholics in France, as in other Latin countries, can not be measured by the number of those who 'practise.' '*On meurt asseé bien chez nous*,' said a French lady from a manufacturing district, where the working men are ostentatious in their irreligion. Most Frenchmen, and nearly all Frenchwomen, like to have the blessing of the Church on the great events of their domestic life. They are christened and married and buried with the same rites as their fathers and mothers. Many observe the custom as a custom, but it means something to them. It takes more than a few statutes and even then a few decades of '*éducation laïque*' to wean a nation from traditions bred in their bone for countless generations. The Roman Church has those traditions to build on, and she is making earnest efforts to turn them to account."

It is not alone among the poets and those especially susceptible to spiritual influences that the new energy is felt:

> "The class in which the revival is most unmistakable is that of the educated young men. It is said that of the students at the École Normale Supérieure about a third are convinced and 'practising' Catholics, while as many more are '*spiritualistes*' with a craving for supernatural belief of some kind, and the rest are active or passive unbelievers. There is plenty of evidence that the movement extends to other bodies of the youthful '*intellectuels*.' It has already lasted long enough to have set its mark on literature. Some of the new writers avow opinions which are frankly Roman Catholic, while others speak of religion with respect as a great moral and social force. The ablest of the unbelievers themselves recognize that there is more in heaven and earth than the laboratory can reveal. It is rather remarkable that, next to the young men of the schools, the bourgeoisie are the class in which the reaction is most conspicuous. M. Homais still flourishes, and measures the universe with his foot-rule, but he dimly feels that, outside certain cliques, he no longer commands the admiration that he did. And in some quarters, at least, of Paris and of her suburbs, as in Lyons and other large cities, there are plenty of working men and working women who quietly perform their religious duties, while among others who remain strongly 'anticlerical' the old bitterness against supernatural beliefs has largely died away."

In some quarters, the writer notes, the causes of the change passing over the minds of such widely separated portions of French society are attributed to fashion, in others to the fear of social convulsions:

> "Both have probably contributed to it. The aristocracy in France have always made a profession of Roman Catholic belief since the guillotine beheaded the noble patrons of the '*philosophes*.' The growth of syndicalism and of antimilitarism, the open dissemination of doctrines fatal alike to the State, to private property, and to the family, the constant recurrence of formidable strikes, the increasing audacity of the criminal classes, the impunity with which some of their most daring feats have been performed, the spread of financial and political corruption, the decrease in the birth-rate and the rise in the divorce-rate, the general relaxation of the old moral standards in private life as in public and the decay of the sanctions which guarded them, have undoubtedly led many good citizens of all classes to reflect whether negation can constitute the sure and stable foundation for the life of a great people. We believe, however, that there is a deeper cause than these. Man does not live by bread alone. The 'lights of heaven' always are relit. At all times and in all societies crass materialism provokes reaction. Man will look before and after; and, as he looks, he feels that he is more than a chance group of atoms, that he has imperious needs and cravings which neither wealth nor ease nor fame can satisfy. He longs for some principle, some doctrine, which will offer him a tolerable explanation, however incomplete, of himself and of the 'immensities' he sees and divines about him. He turns instinctively to the traditional beliefs of his race. Whether the present religious revival in France will expand and develop no prudent man will lightly undertake to foretell. All we desire to note is that it exists and that, in our belief, it is really 'spiritual'—a genuine and wholesome recoil from the cold flood of skepticism which threatened to kill some of the deepest and the noblest instincts that have made historic France."

IS THE COMMUNE INEVITABLE?

"CLASS WAR, blood running on the ground, conflagration, assassination, the chaos of the Commune"; it has come, declares the editor of *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City). He cites the points at issue between the miners and the operators in Colorado and the events leading to bloodshed there. These, he says, "are the visible facts; the invisible fact is the revolutionary spirit which is abroad, the spirit of the Commune, the workers of the world against the 'upper classes,' and the laws and the police power by which the interests of the 'upper classes' are protected and guaranteed." Alarmed as this Methodist writer evidently is, he is not surprized:

> "We have awaited this outbreak in the mines of Colorado. There are regions in Colorado which had not forgotten the 'blood to the horses' bridles' of a Socialistic governor twenty years ago, or the dynamite atrocity at the Independence Mine in 1904, an atrocity for which William D. Haywood and Charles H. Moyer are still by thousands believed to be responsible, and the reign of terror in the San Juan. From carefully acquired information we could but prophesy this outbreak at Ludlow. And it has come."

But, he warns his readers, while "the outbreak is among the striking miners in the coal-fields of Southern Colorado, the disease is not confined to that spot." It merely "chances to be focalized, to break through the skin, at this moment there"—

> "Do not entertain the hallucination that the volcano has only one cone, that no outbreak will occur elsewhere than in Colorado. We heard Dr. Hillis in the historic pulpit of Henry Ward Beecher say last Sunday that one who knows American conditions had said to him that the angry mutterings of the crowd right in New York City were a far greater threat than the guns of Mexico. The Industrial Workers of the World have no concern as to What is law? or What is lawful? Such words are not in their dictionary. The words they go by are these: 'What do we want?' We were horror-stricken to hear in Cooper Union and Carnegie Hall distinguished men, writers like Lincoln Steffens and Hutchins Hapgood, and a sculptor like Borglum, as well as agitators like Max Eastman, 'Bill' Haywood, and Alexander Bergman actually glorify the criminal, not once but many times, and the intentionally criminal outbreaks and even outrages against the law of property—as if the question of the mere morality of obeying any law were a thing to be even considered. Morality in that particular can not for such be said to exist. The chairman of the Carnegie Hall mass-meeting cited Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden to show that such so-called morality ought not to exist.
>
> "We must bear in mind that there is a large and a very intellectual school of men who are teaching every day not only on the soap-boxes, but, we almost said it, in the very universities, that the present order of things must be torn up by the roots and clean destroyed in order that on the burnt-out plain may rise another social structure of truer equality."

Whereat this writer and Christian minister cries out in impassioned protest:

> "But, God in heaven, why? Why are those people in Colorado killing each other, and even their women and children? Are men incapable of reason? Can men not get together on the basis of justice? Are we to see class distinctions go to the extremes of class hate and class war? And will all the firebrands be put out when the torches and bombs of southern Colorado are extinguished?
>
> "God in heaven, God of humanity, God of love, stay the hands of hate! Melt the hearts of men to love! Let the pierced hands of Christ bring together the hands of men and make of them brothers. We profess the brotherhood of man because we believe in the fatherhood of God. For man Christ shed His precious blood. He founded His rule of men on Love. He came into a world of castes, classes, inequalities, hates; He sought to change it all by making it a world of love, of mutuality and brotherhood.
>
> "We reach our deepest sympathy to a great proud State that must and will maintain its majesty of the law; that will guarantee safety, equity, righteousness; that under many troubles has held her head aloft, building prosperous cities, founding and endowing great colleges and universities and welcoming in her imposing churches the people. These are days when religion is needed and Christian education and leadership.
>
> "We hope this appearance of the Commune in Colorado will be its last, its last anywhere; and we cherish this hope because we can but believe that men must come to understand each other better and to believe in and trust each other more. That alone will prevent a reappearance, here, there, of the Commune."

BUDDHIST CORRUPTION IN JAPAN

WHILE THE CORRUPTION of a few officers of the Mikado's Navy has been made the target of severe criticism, few in America may be aware that the corruption of the Buddhist hierarchy in Japan has been attacked even more relentlessly by the press and public. For the past several years the Nishi-Honganji (West Temple) at Kyoto has been reported to be in financial straits due chiefly to the extravagance of the Lord Abbot and the misuse of its funds by his subordinates. More than once have the newspapers disclosed the corrupt practises prevalent among the high priests of the temple, but their warnings have apparently failed to arouse the hierarchy to the need of setting their house in order. The result was the prosecution of four high priests early in February on the charge that they had misappropriated the clerical funds of the temple. As the litigation proceeds disclosures of the most sensational nature are being made. According to the Tokyo *Jiji-shimpo*, the debts of the West Honganji foot up to $2,500,000. To patch up its financial difficulties the temple has offered for sale rare articles of art in custody of the temple, and in addition, we read, it illegally appropriated $1,000,000 from the charity funds entrusted to the temple. In its efforts to conceal these irregular practises the temple negotiated a few months ago a loan amounting to $1,000,000. In the meantime public censure of the Honganji became so severe that the officers of law could no longer connive at the mismanagement of the affairs of the temple.

In an interview with a reporter of the Tokyo *Asahi*, Mr. R. Kanawo, a member of the House of Representatives, and formerly a Buddhist priest himself, wonders why the authorities have so long tolerated such a glaring misappropriation of funds of a public nature. The four high priests, Mr. Kanawo tells us, utilized a large portion of the money, raised ostensibly for charitable purposes, in purchasing lands in China, in speculating in stocks, and in erecting magnificent mansions for Count Otani, Lord Abbot of the Honganji Temple.

So far, Count Otani has not been involved in the indictment brought against his subordinates, but that he is himself responsible for the depletion of the temple treasury seems to be universally admitted by the Japanese editors. The Lord Abbot is described as a man of extravagant tastes, and has been living in a most sumptuous fashion. But even more extravagant than his mode of living has been his desire for exploration in unknown lands. As described in THE LITERARY DIGEST about a year ago, the Count sent a young priest into the heart of Asia, instructing him to trace the course which Buddhism followed in its eastward journey from India to Japan. "The trouble with him seems," the Japan *Times* (Tokyo) says, "to be that all these enterprises were rather a matter of hobby than the result of religious zeal, and he has figured as a spendthrift, not as a man with a mission, in charge of millions of dollars given by trusting souls."

On the eve of the downfall of the Yamamoto Cabinet, Dr. Okuda, Minister of Justice, began an inquiry into the mismanagement of the Honganji administration, and but for the ministerial crisis the administrative reform of the Honganji would have been effected. Judging from his recent public utterances, Mr. Ozaki, Minister of Justice in the Okuma Cabinet just organized, intends to try to purify the corruption of the Buddhist hierarchy.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CURRENT POETRY

LOVE-SONGS are never out of fashion. Love is a theme on which no poet can possibly say anything new, and he who celebrates it puts himself in competition with the greatest singers of all time. Yet a love-song so gay and so musical as this (which appears in *Lippincott's Magazine*) needs no apology.

Recalled

By William Rose Benét

Sing of Love and what sing I?
That the burnished marshes lie
Yonder 'neath a poppied sky;
That the eldritch wind makes free
With the wayward soul of me;
That yon gnarled and crook-backed tree
Points the way to vision new
Past the luring sea's keen blue;
That the sunset thrills me through!

Sing of Love and what sing I?
To the dusk's soft symphony
I would be a brother tone!
Love can leave no man alone.
Forth fare I companioned now
By each swayed harmonic bough,
By each prescient star aflame!

Yet, with evening, how she came
Wistful on each breeze, and bowed
From each battlement of cloud!

"You would shut me out, content
With a barren firmament?
Come! I call you softly."
Lo,
Thus I heard her. And I go!

Sing of Love and so sing I.
What worth earth or sea or sky
If her little mortal word
So could still them, and be heard?

The Forum prints an interesting poem by Mr. O Sheel, a poem that shows he has not lost any of the power over words that made "The Blossomy Bough" a delight. The thought of this poem is noble, and it is beautifully exprest, but the succession of short lines is perhaps unfortunate. The poem would gain in strength and dignity if it were written in couplets; there is no reason for splitting such a line as "Out of the dim forest show me the way." Also, Mr. O Sheel should not try to make "mauve" rime with "above."

The Dilettante Wakens

By Shaemas O Sheel

Out of the dim forest
Show me the way,
I am fain at last
Of night and day,
I am weary at last
Of unwearying peace
Where toil begins not
And can not cease.
I have lain too long
In a purple bed,
On nuts and honey
Too long I've fed.
The rose and poppy
Too long have shed
Ineffable languor
On my head.
Gray and silver
And fawn and mauve,
Dim lakes beneath,
Dim skies above,
Pale wine, pale women,
Pale petals shed,
These did I love
In the life I led.

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Alas, alas
For my soul that went
Into the air
On a song soon spent,
With grief not laden
Nor merriment!

Out of the dim forest
I will away!
I will know day
When the strife is sorest,
I will know night
When, Life, thou pourest
Balm on the wounds
Well-earned in the fray.
Bright stars will gleam
In the ale I quaff,
And a jolly company
Catch my laugh,
And the meat be red
As the ale is yellow,
And many a fellow
Share board and bed,
Till I find at last
On a day all gold
A woman bold
To cleave to me fast
On a raging sea,
In a forest vast;
In a harsh city,
Till the end be past
Of a life lived free
As seed broadcast!

To *Harper's Magazine*, Miss Reese contributes this vivid impressionistic sketch. The first stanza is more effective than the second; those poppies are a little too fantastic to be convincing.

Fog

BY LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

The great ghosts of the town
Up and down,
Each a gray, filmy thing,
Go by;
Sudden a brief wet sky!—
A file of poplars vague with spring.

Drips the old garden there;
See, its torn edge about,
Sudden, scarlet, and remote
Tulips flare
The length of one thin note!—
And are put out.

Mr. Clinton Scollard has been to Ireland, and the songs that he made on his visit have been published with the name "Sprays of Shamrock" (The Mosher Press). Like all Mr. Scollard's poems, they are musical and spirited. Here is one of the best of them, in which he uses skilfully a difficult rhythm.

An Exile

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I can remember the plaint of the wind on the moor
Crying at dawning, and crying at shut of the day,
And the call of the gulls that is eery and dreary and dour,
And the sound of the surge as it breaks on the beach of the bay.

I can remember the thatch of the cot and the byre
And the green of the garth just under the dip of the fells,
And the low of the kine, and the settle that stood by the fire
And the reek of the peat, and the redolent heathery smells,

And I long for it all tho the roses around me are red,
And the arch of the sky overhead has bright blue for a lure,
And glad were the heart of me, glad, if my feet could but tread
The path, as of old, that led upward and over the moor!

Here is a charming picture of the coming of the dark. "Unexpected grooves of flight" is an excellent phrase.

On Caragh Lake

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I

On Caragh lake the evening light
Is violet and amethyst,
And the dark shadows of the pines
In silence keep their twilight tryst.

And high beyond the purple groves
The sweeping moors, the climbing fells,
The rugged Kerry mountains stand
Like grim eternal sentinels.

In dying whispers on the shore
The ripples lap, the ripples break,
And there is peace beyond all words
As night descends on Caragh lake!

II

In unexpected grooves of flight
A blundering bat swoops swiftly by;
From out a coppice drifts a bird's
Last plaintive melody.

The lake is like a mirror dim
With no disturbing breath to mar
While o'er a lonely fell there burns
One white vesperal star.

Good quatrains are rare, nowadays. Here is one, which appears in Walter Conrad Arensberg's Poems (Houghton Mifflin Company). Its thought, as well as its form, suggest Fitzgerald's version of the "Rubaiyat."

Out-of-Doors

BY WALTER CONRAD ARENSBERG

I hear the wings, the winds, the river pass,
And toss the fretful book upon the grass.
Poor book, it could not cure my soul of aught,
It has itself the old disease of thought.

A poet with an Irish name, who was long associated with American journalism, has collected his poems, and they are published in Toronto by William Briggs. We quote the initial poem, from which the book takes its name. It is a pleasant fantasy, with just the right quality of delicate vagueness.

In the Heart of the Meadow

BY THOMAS O'HAGAN

In the heart of the meadow, where Love abides,
And rules his Court as a sceptered king,
Green-clad Knights, with dewdrop helmets,
Pledge their faith and roundly sing:
"Honor to him, our liege lord King,
Who rules the air and the land and the sea;
His throne rests not on the arms of Empire,
But the hearts of his subjects so true and free!"

In the heart of the meadow where Love abides,
Are royal courts and royal halls,
And the gates are open and the bars descend not,
As the warders sing on the outer walls:
"Honor to him, our liege lord King,
Who rules the air and the land and the sea;
His throne rests not on the arms of Empire,
But the hearts of his subjects so true and free!"

In the heart of the meadow, where Love abides,
Time fills the hours with a magic glass,
For there is no dreaming and there is no seeming
Where the world is singing and the King will pass:
"Honor to him, our liege lord King,
Who rules the air and the land and the sea;
His throne rests not on the arms of Empire,
But the hearts of his subjects so true and free!"

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New Haven, Conn.	Cowles Tolman	Fair	**48.5**
Seattle, Wash.	W. A. Wicks	Fair	**43.0**
Kansas City, Mo.	E. F. Williams	Cool	**42.9**
Minneapolis, Minn.	L. A. McKay	Windy	**42.8**
Spokane, Wash.	J. A. Nichols, Jr.	Windy	**42.5**
Elizabeth, N. J.	F. V. Price, Jr.	Windy	**41.2**
Syracuse, N. Y.	T. A. Young	Windy	**40.3**
Salt Lake City, Utah	J. E. Langford	Wet	**40.1**
Canton, Ohio	Geo. W. Belden	Fair	**39.9**
Sioux City, Ia.	Thomas Murphy	Fair	**39.6**
New York City	G. A. Tisdale	Windy	**39.4**
Akron, Ohio	A. Auble, Jr.	Windy	**39.3**
Portland, Ore.	J. C. Braly	Fair	**39.1**
Philadelphia, Pa.	James Sweeten, Jr.	Windy	**38.3**
Winnipeg, Man.	James B. Stephens	Fair	**38.0**
St. Louis, Mo.	Jos. B. Dryer	Fair	**37.9**
York, Pa.	T. S. Pfeiffer	Windy	**37.9**
Cincinnati, Ohio	Newman Samuel	Fair	**37.3**
Springfield, Mass.	W. W. Anderson	Fair	**36.8**
Auburn, N. Y.	George H. Leonard	Windy	**36.6**
Hoosick, N. Y.	John Moseley	Fair	**36.5**
San Francisco, Cal.	John F. McLain	Windy	**36.1**
Bar Harbor, Me.	Fred L. Savage	Fair	**36.1**
Baltimore, Md.	W. F. Kneip	Windy	**36.0**
Charlotte, N. C.	J. B. Woodside	Windy	**36.0**
Geneva, N. Y.	W. W. McCarroll	Fair	**35.7**
Hagerstown, Md.	H. E. Baker	Fair	**35.3**
Waterloo, Ia.	R. H. Cramer	Wet	**35.1**
Louisville, Ky.	George M. Younger	Fair	**35.1**
San Jose, Cal.	L. Normandin	Fair	**34.9**
Rochester, N. Y.	G. R. MacCollum	Windy	**34.8**
Los Angeles, Cal.	R. C. Hamlin	Rain	**34.8**
Providence, R. I.	Wallace L. Wilcox	Windy	**34.4**
Newark, N. J.	W. L. Mallon	Fair	**34.4**
Bridgeport, Conn.	Arthur L. Clark	Windy	**34.4**
Worcester, Mass.	V. J. Eckberg	Windy	**34.3**
Little Rock, Ark.	J. F. Jones	Fair	**34.1**
Walla Walla, Wash.	R. H. Tuttle	Windy	**34.0**
Newburgh, N. Y.	George Mason	Fair	**33.9**
Hartford, Conn.	H. P. Seymour	Windy	**33.8**
Pendleton, Ore.	J. W. McCormmach	Fair	**33.8**
Putnam, Conn.	O. C. Bosworth	Windy	**33.3**
Dayton, Ohio	F. B. Heathman	Fair	**33.2**
Albany, N. Y.	C. G. Heck	Windy	**33.1**
San Diego, Cal.	Wilson S. Smith	Rain	**33.1**
Binghamton, N. Y.	S. H. Lewis	Fair	**32.8**
Duluth, Minn.	D. Peacha, Jr.	Windy	**32.7**
St. Paul, Minn.	A. H. Clark	Fair	**32.5**
Washington, D. C.	David S. Hendrick	Windy	**32.4**
Peoria, Ill.	S. K. Hatfield	Fair	**32.2**
Laramie, Wyo.	E. Lovejoy	Fair	**32.1**
Kingston, N. Y.	William M. Davis	Windy	**31.7**
Scranton, Pa.	O. D. DeWitt	Fair	**31.7**
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	William M. Davis	Windy	**31.6**
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	William S. Lee	Windy	**31.5**
Oakland, Cal.	Frank Bartels	Windy	**31.5**
Great Falls, Mont.	B. D. Whitten	Fair	**31.4**
Chicago, Ill.	F. H. Sanders	Fair	**31.3**
San Antonio, Texas	L. F. Birdsong	Rain	**30.8**
Pittsburg, Pa.	W. Murray Carr	Fair	**30.5**
Erie, Pa.	John Griffith	Windy	**30.5**
Utica, N. Y.	W. W. Garabrant	Windy	**30.4**
Edmonton, Alta.	Holland W. Ross	Fair	**30.3**
Norwich, N. Y.	A. M. Jones	Windy	**30.0**
Colorado Springs, Colo.	G. W. Blake	Rain	**30.0**
Dallas, Texas	W. G. Langley	Windy	**29.9**
Sheboygan, Wis.	N. P. Hanson	Windy	**28.6**
Phoenix, Ariz.	George Hageman	Rain	**28.6**
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Knapp Brown	Fair	**28.1**
Reading, Pa.	James M. Kalbach	Fair	**27.8**
Buffalo, N. Y.	George Ostendorf	Windy	**27.7**
Youngstown, Ohio	J. Stuhldreher	Windy	**26.4**
San Angelo, Texas	M. C. Ragsdale	Rain	**26.3**
Denver, Colo.	F. C. Cullen	Rain	**26.3**
Washington, Ia.	Sidney S. Smith	Fair	**26.2**
Portland, Me.	W. M. Chellis	Fair	**26.2**
Greensburg, Pa.	E. L. Turner	Fair	**25.7**
Paterson, N. J.	J. S. Hughes	Fair	**25.1**
La Crosse, Wis.	Alfred James	Fair	**25.0**
Hutchinson, Kans.	L. B. Young	Fair	**25.0**
Tulsa, Okla.	W. P. Chapple	Fair	**24.8**
Rising Sun, Ohio	E. F. Day	Windy	**24.0**
Shreveport, La.	W. H. Johnson	Fair	**23.7**
Eau Claire, Wis.	G. R. Wood	Fair	**23.7**
Grand Rapids, Mich.	John Vlasblom	Fair	**22.5**
Victoria, B. C.	G. H. Grant	Fair	**22.0**
Bangor, Me.	Edwin O. Hall	Windy	**21.5**
Galesburg, Ill.	E. T. Byram	Fair	**20.2**
Uniontown, Pa.	C. W. Johnson	Windy	**18.9**
Aberdeen, S. D.	G. M. Worthington	Fair	**18.3**
Georgetown, Texas	T. J. Caswell	Rain	**17.2**
Average	- -	- -	**32.8**

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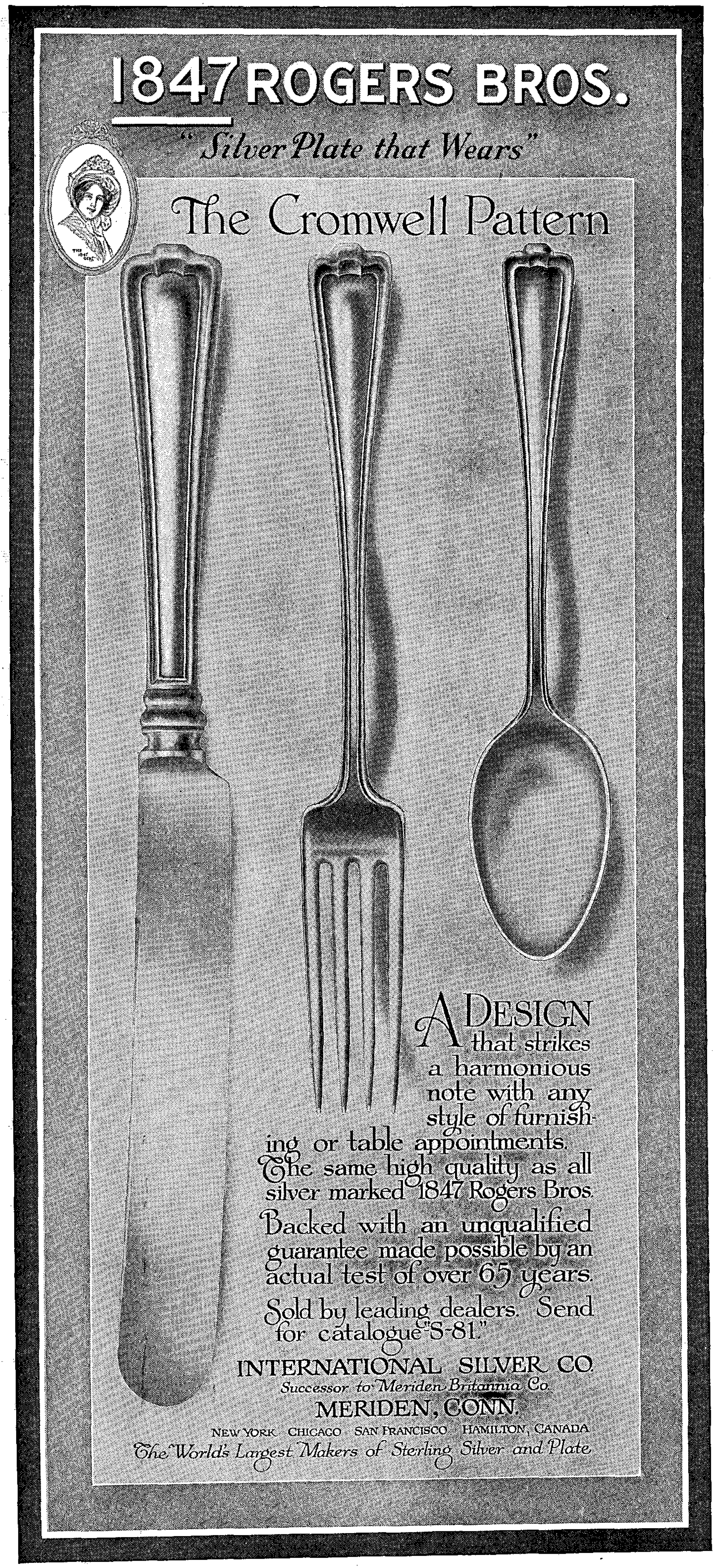

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WITH ROOSEVELT IN THE JUNGLE

THE Apostle of Strenuosity is returning home, to become merely a political leader or a governor or president or some such insignificant personage of civilization. It is rather a pity: any one can be a president here, the Constitution says so; but few can be Bwana Tumbos or Muy Simpáticas the whole world over. Being a president may be a matter of personality, but it is likely to be many other things besides, none of which relate particularly to the incumbent. Being the most celebrated and the most universally popular American among most of the nations, civilized or not, around the world, depends upon a magnetic personality, humanness, and vitality, Colonel Roosevelt's three great characteristics. In his South-American trip, made especially for the benefit of the American Museum of Natural History, besides collecting thousands of specimens of bird and animal life, he has roamed forests known only to the natives of these wilds, mapped out a hitherto unknown wilderness, and, if report be true, discovered a river one-third the size of the Mississippi or Missouri. The accounts brought back from South America by Anthony Fiala, who accompanied Roosevelt for some six weeks through the jungle, bear witness to the fact that the Colonel proved himself once more to be an intrepid, untiring, and absolutely undaunted explorer. He tells to a New York *Times* reporter, for instance, this story of a day's hunting:

"One of Colonel Roosevelt's most stirring adventures occurred on New-year's day, when he went away from the camp at daylight with Kermit and two Brazilian officers and three Indians to shoot tiger-cats. We did not hear from the party until late in the afternoon, when a big Indian came running into camp, shouting 'Burroo-Gurra-Harru,' which meant 'Plenty work, tired.' He fell down in a corner and went to sleep. Twenty minutes later another Indian ran in, apparently all used up. He said, 'Gurra-Harru,' and he went to sleep. The third Indian arrived then and said, 'Harru,' as he threw up his arms and went off into a trance.

"This caused me to become anxious about the safety of the Colonel and his son, and we started to look for them, as it was getting toward sundown. After walking through the forest for a short distance we came to a small open space, where we found one of the Brazilian officers lying on the ground so dead tired that he could go no further. His clothes were torn and his face and neck were covered with dust and blood.

"Leaving him in the care of three of the natives to carry him back to the camp, I pushed on farther and in another clearing I saw Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit dragging the other Brazilian officer after them through the jungle. I shall never forget the awesome appearance of the intrepid Colonel as the falling rays of the sun streamed through the trees and lit up his dusty and begrimed features. His clothes were torn to tatters and Kermit was in the same condition, but had not his father's warlike look.

"I called out to him, 'Are you all right, Colonel?' and he replied, 'I'm bully,' and then we went to camp with the used-up officer. Next day the Colonel and Kermit were about the camp as if nothing had happened out of the ordinary, but the Brazilians were laid up for two days. The Indians regarded the Colonel with awe after that trip."

Mr. Fiala himself has completed an exploring trip that bears no mean comparison to the Colonel's achievements. According to the New York *Evening Post's* account of an interview, if any man doubt that Fiala is the greatest man on earth, there will be four at least to defend him—Anthony, Jr., Reid Puryear Fiala, May Maury Fiala, and Lenore Fontaine Fiala. They claimed a definite and intentional part in the interview and took sides alternately with interviewer and interviewed. Most of all, however, were they engrossed with the many boxes, trunks, crates, and sacks of South-American trophies. They pried, poked, pinched, and pulled at the contents, while the story of adventure went on. Speaking of the discomforts of the journey, Mr. Fiala said:

"That's the richest country in the world, but it is a terribly hard country to travel through. Virgin wilderness, you know, just tremendous, roaring waters, and big trees. I'm not a bit surprized to hear that the Colonel has been sick. We all had a hard time. The insects, alone, are enough to cause skin trouble. I was covered with bites, myself, altho I did not suffer from boils like the Colonel. The provisions of both parties were shortened by the accidents in the rapids. You know my party lost two out of three canoes, and the Colonel's lost five out of seven. Here!"

He broke off as Anthony, Jr., emerged from a telescope bag with a gaily painted little after-dinner coffee-cup in his hand.

"This is what we had breakfast in," Fiala continued. "A cupful of coffee like this when we got up in the morning, and nothing more until ten o'clock. We had no Indians with my party, and after we lost two canoes in the rapids we did not even have game, because we lost our guns. We lived mostly on a few beans and on the fish we caught. I tell you, that was a narrow escape we had in the Rapids of the Devil.

"About the rapids—did you know that the Brazilian Government have renamed them the Rapids of Fiala in memory of our escape? It was an escape, too. I just saved myself by snatching hold of a tree-bough that overhung the stream about thirty feet out from the bank, and then pulling myself in. Everything in

(*Continued on page* 1193)

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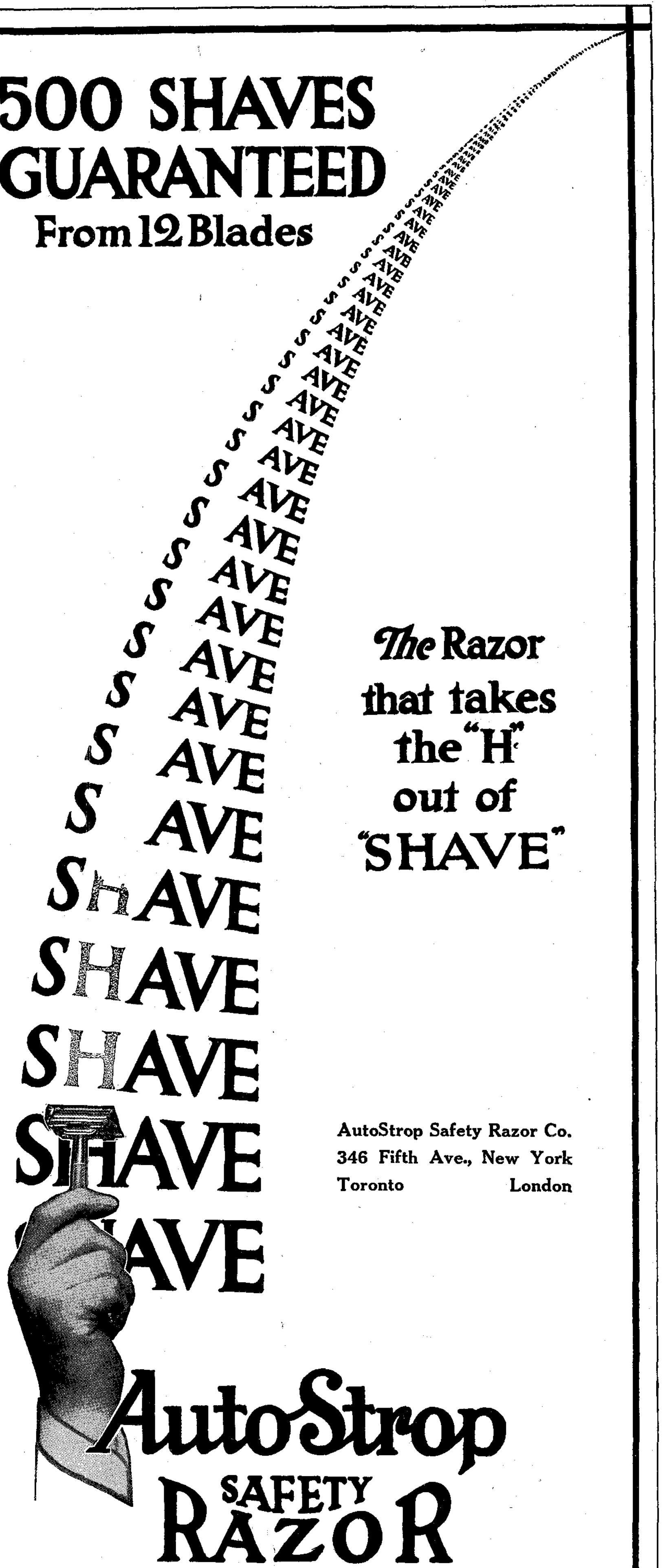

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You know that argument adverse to the Cadillac is wasted argument with them.

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And in the face of that big fact—which has expressed itself in sales aggregating one hundred and thirty millions of dollars ($130,000,000.00)—how unnecessary for us to importune or to urge.

All the Cadillac arguments we could advance in a score of announcements would not be one-hundredth part as impressive as the positive knowledge you hold in your own mind at this moment.

You know that the Cadillac is *in very fact* the standard of the world.

What more is there to be said?

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1191)

the two canoes that upset was lost—guns, ammunition, provisions, cameras, exposed films, everything." He broke off. "No, don't do that, Reid. Here give it to me."

Reid Puryear and May Maury—named for Maury, the naval cartographer—had unearthed some fascinating flat tin receptacles containing hundreds of feet of exposed moving-picture films.

"For goodness sake, don't open those!" protested their father. "Give them to me." This command was complied with all the more willingly because of the many other fascinating possibilities remaining to be uncovered in the heaps of open boxes and trunks. "I shouldn't like anything to happen to these reels," continued Fiala, carefully putting them out of harm's way. "I lost hundreds of feet in the Rapids of the Devil; some of these spools I took before the accident and had sent out of the jungle, and some I took afterward. I think I've got some good river and jungle stuff, showing the Colonel in several of them.

"Beyond the spill in the rapids and some similar hairbreadth escapes in other dangerous bits of water and the hardships of travel in a thick jungle country, without sufficient food, we had no very exciting adventures. No, we met none of the big snakes that have been reported in central Brazil. In fact, I didn't see a single big snake during my trip, altho I talked frequently with men who had seen them and with Indians who claimed that their comrades and brothers had been devoured by serpents. Indians told us many stories of the big river-pythons or water-boas. Matto Grosso is the place for tall snake-stories. One Indian told me about having seen a snake crossing a river seventy-five feet wide. He said the head of the snake was going into the jungle on one side while its tail was not yet out of the brush on the other."

Anthony, Jr., stood open-mouthed in front of his father during this story, and, perhaps for that reason, the explorer brought it to a hasty conclusion. He had evidently intended some additional yarns of Matto Grosso production.

"I think that will be enough of that subject," said Fiala. "What have you got there, son? A machete? Well, give it to me. I'll put it where it belongs."

A tinkle, coupled with ecstatic gurgles of satisfaction, here drew attention to the younger children. They had burrowed into another box, and were hauling out quaint pieces of Indian pottery, glazed and painted, the breakable possibilities of which were as plain as they were entrancing. Mrs. Fiala came to the rescue this time, and the energy of the budding explorers of the family was directed into other channels. Gun-cases, moving-picture cameras, scientific instruments, clothing—all were dragged out, inspected, donned, and tested. In between whiles, the four climbed over their father's shoulders, scaled his lap, and jabbered an incessant series of questions.

"As to Colonel Roosevelt, I probably know less than you do," Fiala said. "I went into the wild country ahead of him, because he had to remain behind to attend to some personal engagements, and he joined us on Christmas evening. From then until March 25, when we determined to broaden the scope of the expedition by dividing it into two parties so as to cover a wider area of ground, I was with him constantly. But since then I have not heard from him, with the exception of what Miller told me at Manaos before I left for home.

"It is not at all surprizing that he has been ill. It must have required all his amazing vitality to stand the fatigue of travel in that country, where, unless you go by water, every kilometer of the way must be hacked through the jungle. Very often, indeed, a kilometer is a good day's journey. And the insects! I have seen them so thick on a man as to cover his back like a cloak. We suffered especially after losing our canoes, on account of not having any chemicals or netting; I suppose the Colonel lost some of his bug-fighting equipment in the same way."

The principal difficulty experienced, said Mr. Fiala, was the scarcity of provisions. A steady diet of beans and coffee in small quantities took thirty pounds off him inside of three weeks; even the Colonel seemed to suffer from the scarcity of food. If Kermit did not, it is because he is, as Mr. Fiala says, "coiled wire all bound up in bronze." Another difficulty was the heavy rainfall, which necessitated frequently a two-days' journey before a place dry enough for a camp could be found. The greatest hazard in South-American travel in the wilds is the rapids and falls in the rivers. In proof of this a story is recounted of a mishap that barely missed being fatal:

"On the Papagaio River, after I had left the Colonel, I had with me three canoes, two dugouts, and an American-made canvas-covered canoe. I also had moving-picture cameras and many films. At the Rapids of the Devil we were simply sucked under.

"After the spill we managed, with great difficulty, to reach the Tapajes River, and proceeded down that to Santarem, at the mouth of the Amazon. Then I went up the Amazon to Manaos, where I expected to meet the Colonel. Miller, who had led his expedition toward the Manchado River, down which he proceeded to Calama, on the Madeira, was already at Manaos. He told me Colonel Roosevelt had also lost some of his canoes.

"Miller suggested that I had better return to the United States, for we both agreed that it was impossible for Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit to arrive at least until the middle of June. Miller decided to wait."

Fiala said that he could not estimate the value of the bird and mammal skins collected by the expedition until after they had been classified at the American Museum of Natural History. He added that the Brazilians regarded Colonel Roosevelt very highly. Each one considered the ex-President his own personal friend. Having been so long separated from Colonel Roosevelt, Fiala knew nothing official of the Colonel's reported discovery of a heretofore unknown river and a new tribe of natives.

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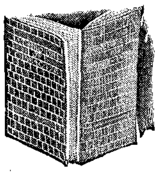

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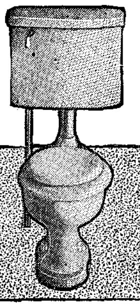

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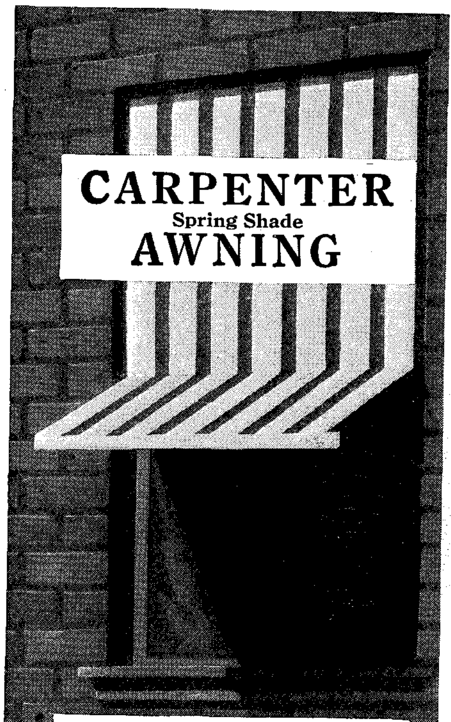

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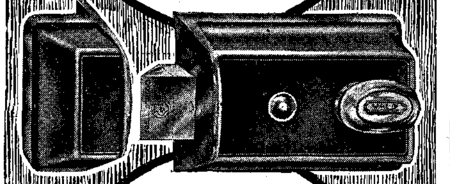

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BLUEJACKETS ASHORE AND AFLOAT

If there be any blessing in this lingering near-war with Mexico, one very definite one lies in the opportunity it has given Americans to become acquainted with their efficient Navy. The Navy has been unfortunate in having a great to-do made about it, without much to do for itself, but what it has done was done well, and with credit to those who have given their best efforts to make ours the most efficient Navy in the world. The reports that come from the harbor of Vera Cruz have indorsed this again and again; but we have not only the opinion of our own compatriots from which to judge.

Even the Mexicans themselves have given eloquent testimony to the fact that the men who are representing us in that country have been strong enough to win their way with kindness as well as force, and valiant enough to keep the peace when fighting was unnecessary. Arthur Ruhl, in the New York *Tribune*, gives an account of the sailors' experiences in Vera Cruz:

> The Navy came, saw, and conquered in more senses than one. If Rear-Admiral Fletcher had not issued a proclamation complimenting the men on their work, an eloquent indorsement of it would have been given by the behavior of the people of Vera Cruz. It is no exaggeration to say that in many cases, especially among the poorer classes, the departure of these big, kindly men who fed them, heard their complaints, and treated every one with fairness and justice, was almost like that of some new and hitherto unheard-of kind of generous parent.
>
> What happened in the district occupied by the battalion from the battleship *Arkansas* was characteristic of what happened elsewhere. This battalion had headquarters in the Zamorra Orphan Asylum, and all through the week the officers and men fed and took care of 150 little brown-faced, bright-eyed *huérfanos*, who had the time of their lives.
>
> This district includes the market, small shops, and drinking-places, and was handled more roughly than any other in the first few days. Doors were not only opened but torn from their hinges and windows smashed, in the search for snipers and concealed weapons.
>
> It was not a neighborhood that could be trifled with, yet so completely have these very men won the inhabitants by gentleness to women and kindness everywhere since the necessity for force was over, that yesterday women of the district came to the hospital and thanked Battalion Commander Keating and Lieutenant Ingram, adjutant, and gave the former an elaborately embroidered table-cloth and the latter a hat-rack.
>
> Keating in turn issued a letter addrest to whom it might concern, thanking the people of the district for their good behavior and recommending them to the infantrymen who were to take the bluejackets' place. Lieutenant Ingram was just the man to act as an all-wise father to the simple, childlike class with which he had to deal. A former football-player and coach of the Navy eleven, he combines an impressive size and thoroughly capable appearance with a handsome, boyish face and the softened voice of the Southerner.
>
> When the battalion left the hospital this afternoon a band made up of little orphan boys from the hospital formed at the head and marched with their grown-up conquerors down to the sea wall.
>
> On a printing-press with which the orphan asylum does a small job-printing business the boys printed the following order from the battalion commander to his men:
>
> "The battalion commander feels that in breaking camp to return aboard ship he can not miss the opportunity to express to the battalion his pride and gratification in the splendid support and cooperation of every officer and man of his command from the moment of landing last Wednesday morning. Your grit and loyalty have been unsurpassed and your attention to duty is something that can never be forgotten.
>
> "With such a spirit in the battalion nothing would ever be too much for it to accomplish, and the battalion commander knows that all hands have formed a bond that will last through their entire lives.
>
> "In conclusion, all honor to our brave mates who gave their lives in upholding the honor of their country! They now head the honor list of the *Arkansas*, a list that will always be an example for the rest of us to try to follow."

Another and radically variant glimpse of these kindly fighters is given by the same correspondent. He describes the schoolwork that goes on on board the battleship *Michigan* every afternoon, as a result of the new general order. The huge fighting machine, says Mr. Ruhl, becomes a peaceful grammar-school between the hours of 1:15 and 2:30. All the work of the ship that is not absolutely necessary is stopt while bronzed young sailormen become tensely concentrated on boxing the alphabet and steering an arduous and hair-raising course through the mazes of Grammar School Arithmetic. Nay more, the strong, blunt fingers are shanghaied into journeyman's service with a pencil, while a "daily composition" is written. In the latter instance, however, the sailorman has his revenge. In order that the work may be more interesting, he is allowed to write on such pertinent topics as the "Mexican Situation," "Why I Went into the Navy," "Secretary Daniels," and so on, and here is often the opportunity to work off some old grudge quite painlessly. To quote from the article:

> The wardroom steward, a negro who has seen many months of tropical service, thus explained "Why I Joined the Navy":
>
> "To fight for the country in time of war. To try to protect the Stars and Stripes wheresoever it flies when ordered to do so, and to do all I can to maintain the standard of the American

(*Continued on page* 1199)

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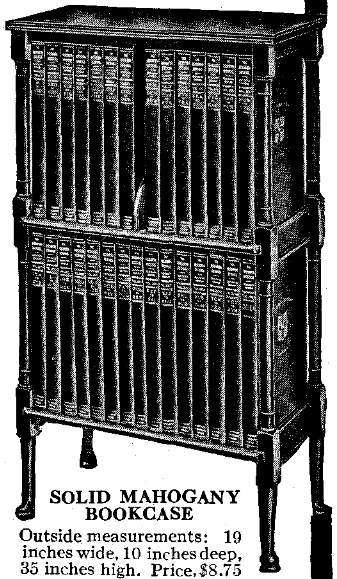

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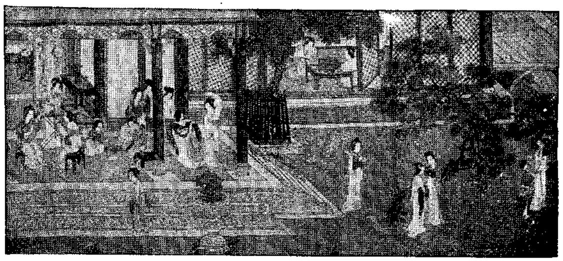

Court Ladies, by Kiu Ying; a Chinese painter of the 15th Century. One of 16 examples from the article **China**

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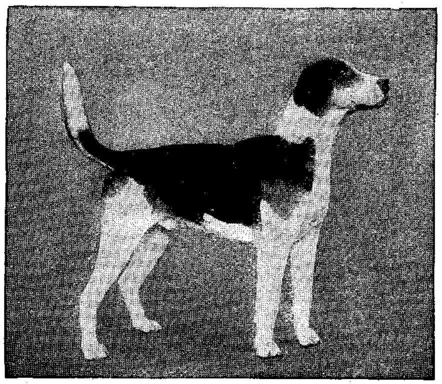

Fox Hound. One of 47 types of dogs, from the plates accompanying the article **Dog**

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RELIGION

The God of Dancing, of the ancient Mexicans. One of 52 examples accompanying the article **America**

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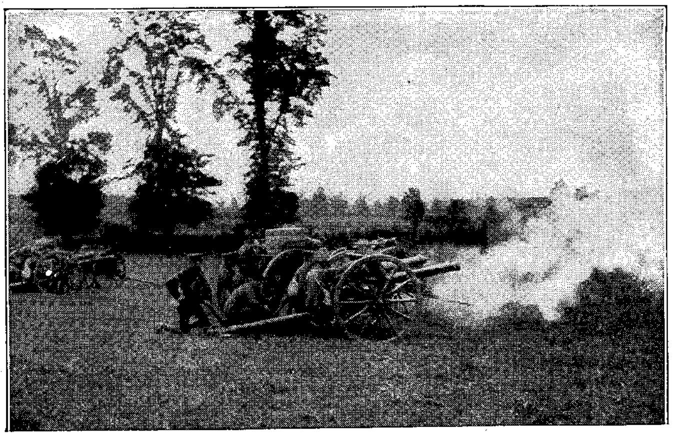
WAR



Quick-Firing Artillery. One of 10 illustrations, 2 plates, accompanying the article **Artillery**

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More than 60,000 sets have already been sold. Eight times it has been necessary to print the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, and some 16 presses have been constantly running for more than two years. The daily volume of business has doubled within a month, because many of those who have been promising themselves that they would buy the work "some day"—have decided to translate **intention** into **action**—and are registering their orders **NOW.**

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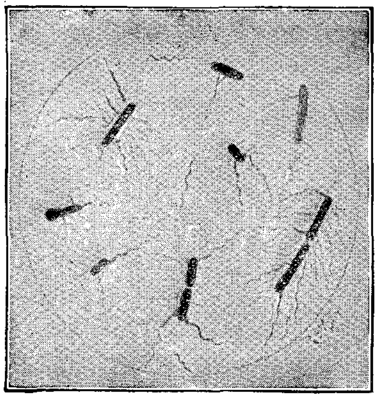

Lock-Jaw Bacilli. Section from two full-page plates, showing 21 examples of Bacilli. From the article **Parasitic Diseases**

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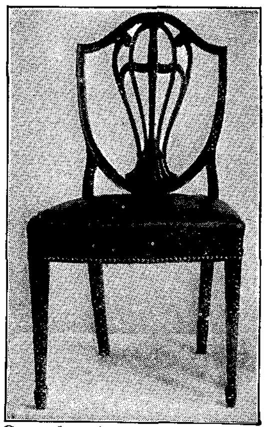

Carved and Inlaid Mahogany Chair, in the style of Hepplewhite. One of 37 examples of antique furniture. From the article **Furniture**

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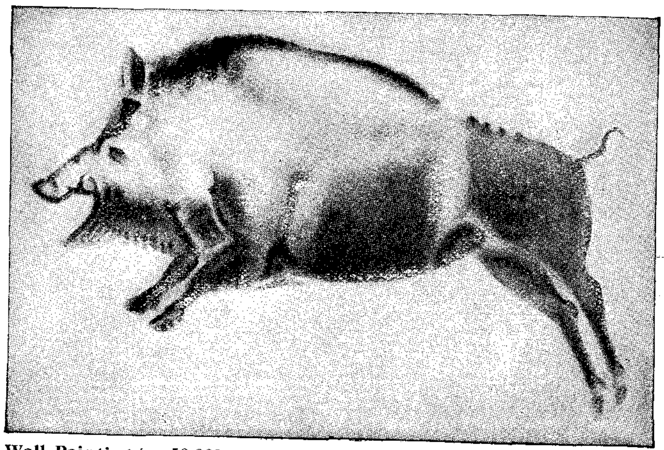

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1194)

Navy in every respect, and to expose myself in time of war when in sight of an enemy or rebel. My desire has been always to do what I can for the Navy!"

Another man wrote:

"In regards to the maner in which the Secretary of the navy Daniels is govening the navy at the present time, my oppinion is that he has no more idea of life aboard ship than a farmer, and I doubt whether he has ever seen a real battle ship.

"In regards to the law which he wishes to enforce, concerning the wine mess for the officers, I would like to ask him how he expects to trust those very same men in time of war with the lives of many men, and the valueless property of the government in their hands, when he is not even willing to trust them to act like gentlemen when they do have their wine aboard ship.

"If I am not mistaken, they have kept and used wine and liquor aboard ships of every nation, and still continue to do so, not alone the officers, but the enlisted force also.

"So let us hope, that he will consider the time when he must trust the officers and leave things the way they are, and in regards to stopping cigarette smoking I believe that it is almost impossible to enforce such a law.

"So, not wishing him any bad luck, or any thing of that kind, but hoping he will soon be handed his (walking papers) and leaves for the farm, where he belongs, let us all hope for the best."

One bluejacket who addrest his communication "Dear Presd." and managed with some difficulty to say that he was with the President "in joint situation and circumstance in the regards of the Mexico affairs," explained that "these Mexicans insulted our flag, that Miss Bessie Ross made, and that is just the same as insulting a Female American."

Here are two opinions on the value of the war-ship school-hour:

"Mr. Daniels, our present Secratary is a very good man for the enlisted men of the navy, I think his idea of the men of the navy going to school is very good it freshens the memory and brings back a great many things we have forgot. It also gives a man who has not had a chance to go to school a chance to learn."

"This school is a very hard thing to a great many of us. If we have a mid watch and verry tired, it is school time, no rest. If we wish to study something about our own line of duty, it is school time, mixed grammar with engineering, Geography with Boiler repairing, or whatever line our duty may be. Therefore it is hard to put our minds to school days and be at the top with our duties. If he would try to teach us in our own lines we might be more competent in our duties and get better results. More Truth Than Portery."

Most of those who spoke of Huerta viewed him favorably. One unusually intelligent machinist thought that Huerta was justified in not saluting the American flag in the "my country, right or wrong" theory; others, less thoughtful, admired him for his "crust."

"Huerta is doing fine He should not slute any flag for his own good he has nothing to gain by so doing it is his neck sooner or later so stand his grownd be brave for no man admires a coward.

"Of course we will win out if we declair war on mexico but it will not do us any great good or Cranze if given the ruler of the government will not better it the only thing will benefit Mex And U. S. is to take the country which will take three years at least Call the country U. S. of Mex put the old stars & stripes as their ruler and make their revenuses pay for our war."

The above was written two days before the order came to change course from Tampico to Vera Cruz, and before President Wilson had sent the message to Congress, as was also the following:

"Being an enlisted man aboard the U. S. S. *Michigan* in regards to the Mexican situation I am not very well informed but will try to write my viewes on the subject. It was just last October that I was drafted with 30 other men who were quartered aboard the U. S. S. *Washington* then in N. Y. Navy yard. In a little over a week I found myself aboard the *Michigan* then laying outside of the harbor of Vera Cruz. Not being allowed to go into the heart of the city of course I can't say just what took place in that one seaport of Mexico. But from what I learned by talking with a few of the natives of that port, it seems that Huarta is a man who is looking and fighting for his own personal benefit and to gain the land and all that is in it. It seem's that just about a year ago that Medero who was pesedent of Mexico at that time was seized by Hurata and arusted and later shot to death. The reason that Hurato gave was that he was shot while trying to escape the arm of justice wich Hurato thought was better onder his judgment than Medaro. Thus Hurata was a traitor to his commander in chief in doing soo. Again proving the fact that he was selfish and wanted it all for himself. At the time of Medero death Huata had in mind to handel the laws of the country for only a short time then turn it over to Dias. There came the time for the election of the presedent and Hurata with his rule of iron had the votes cast."

Another bluejacket thinks the "Mexican situation all a bluff. Some other country and not Mexico is trying to start a row with the U. S. The U. S. should return the salute of Huerta, but not with blank cartridges. What is the use of going to war if not to fight. Why don't President Wilson and W. J. Bryan send Huerta a bottle of grape juice with a blue ribbon around the neck and a tag saying 'With the greatest of love from your loyal subject, Wilson president of the land of the brave and free? Huerta has more crust in a minute than the President has in a year. The fleet could go down there, blow Mexico off the map, and be back in the States giving 30 days, in 3 weeks. If Mexico was to use the American colors for a towel the U. S. would give them another flag to do the same thing over. But it is a good place for a man to save up a socko for a furlough. When we return to the U. S. I think if the U. S. starts anything with Mexico we will have Japan to fight to."

Another man expresses himself even more forcibly. He is a forcastle fire-eater, and

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The General says:—

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Roofing Tests—True and Otherwise

By George M. Brown, President, General Roofing Manufacturing Company

As you walk down the concrete runway to catch your train in the new Grand Central Station in New York, you wonder why one portion of the run-way is pinkish in color, the next fifteen or twenty feet dull gray, and the next gleaming with innumerable sparks of mica or carborundum. The point is, they're *testing* various concrete compounds for *wear.*

It is exactly the same in buying roofing —*the true proof is on the roof.*

Roofs do not wear out—they dry out

No test of toughness has any bearing on the durability of a roof. The thing that a roof is up against is the changing weather conditions, changing temperatures—and *time.* It does not have to bear rough usage, but it does have to contend against withering up and drying out. Therefore, any test for toughness is a *false* test.

A soft asphalt center protected by a harder asphalt surface makes the ideal roofing material. It is not tough. It tears easily, compared to many roofings devised to withstand fictitious physical "tests." But it will not dry out—on the roof—until years after the "tested-for-toughness" roof has out-lived its usefulness and dried up.

There is no *test* by which you can know in advance the service a roof will give or how long it will last.

There is only one true means of advance knowledge—and that is the reputation *and* guarantee of the manufacturer. But you must go further than that even. You must look *beyond* the manufacturer's guarantee for what is behind it—for the responsibility to make good the guarantee.

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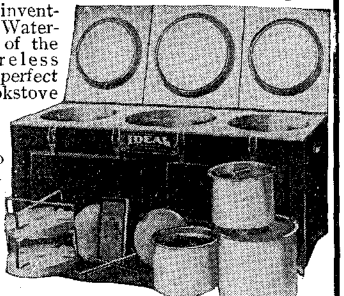
1914 Ideal Fireless Range



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Imprisoned heat is what does the cooking. And when you examine the Ideal Fireless Range you will see that loss of cooking heat simply cannot take place through its "Water-Seal" top. *This is the crowning feature of the 1914 Fireless Range.* This means that the "Ideal" cooks faster, cooks better, and keeps the food hot longer. The "Ideal" *roasts, bakes, steams, stews, boils,* saves 80% of the fuel, and reduces work and worry to a minimum.

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"would like to kill about 500 of them spicks. They are the lowest down human beings on earth." Like a certain well-known Senator, he fears foreign complications, for, he says, "I think myself that Japan is putting her mitt in the soup, or Mexico wouldn't hold out as long as she is." He looks forward to Tampico: "It will be like taking candy away from a baby." Another, an old timer who never lets his enthusiasm run away from him, advises against intervention, for it will take a long time and "we will stand a very poor show of visiting the exposition at San Francisco next year." He continues:

"I don't think that it will make any difference at all as to who is elected President in Mexico as he would not be in office very long before some bandit would start another revolution the same as General Villa. The U. S. might just as well go ahead and intervene now while they have the Army and Navy there and ready and put a man like Goethals or Roosevelt in charge. The *Michigan* has had just forty-four liberty days since July 1, 1913, on account of the trouble in Mexico.

"We have to spend most of our time there anyhow so we might as well be fighting while we are there instead of carring passengers around like Diaz as we have done."

It was in one of the *Michigan's* boats that Felix Diaz was rowed to a Ward liner when he made his escape from Vera Cruz. He was very grateful and gave the coxswain $10 and $5 to each of the men at the oars.

DIAGNOSING THE WORKLESS

WHY are the unemployed? This question has always proved a poser for the philanthropist, social reformer, and criminologist. Few practical answers have been given, and most of the experiments and theories put forth on that line have ended in futility. Mayor Mitchel, of New York City, says the *Sun*, has tried the true Yankee method of answering one question with another. The answer to "Why are the unemployed?" seems to him to be "What are the unemployed?" Last winter, when unprecedented snowfalls were giving work to many of these men, and the irrepressible Tannenbaum was attracting attention to the rest, Mr. Mitchel resolved to act upon his convictions, and to find out as best he could just what these unfortunates were. Committees were appointed to examine all those who came within reach, *i.e.*, all who patronized the Municipal Lodging-house. In this way some two thousand subjects were obtained, during the three-week period of examination. The ordeal imposed on these was as follows:

They were given a physical examination, and about one in ten was subjected to a psychological test. Of course they received the customary cleaning and feeding before they went up to make data.

The applicants for the city's bounty are received at a desk, where they have to give their names and references and other details. They then pass on to the dining-room, where they are served with soup, bread, and coffee at clean white counters piled high with bread and bowls. At the long tables some sit in silence and with a strange stolidity, and others liven up somewhat in the light and exchange neighborly remarks.

When they are through eating they enter the disrobing-room and their clothes are taken on rack trucks to the fumigating-room to pass the night in a purging by the grace of formaldehyde. Meanwhile the men receive the compulsory bath—there is no escape. It is by no means perfunctory, and every one must pass through the ordeal by green soap. An attendant with a can of green soap puts a dab of it on each man's head with a stick, and it takes some time to get rid of it while the shower does its work.

Whipt into brightness and a smile by the shower, the sick, the weary, the hungry, the drunk, the wretched, and the vicious march off in their clean nightgowns to their rooms.

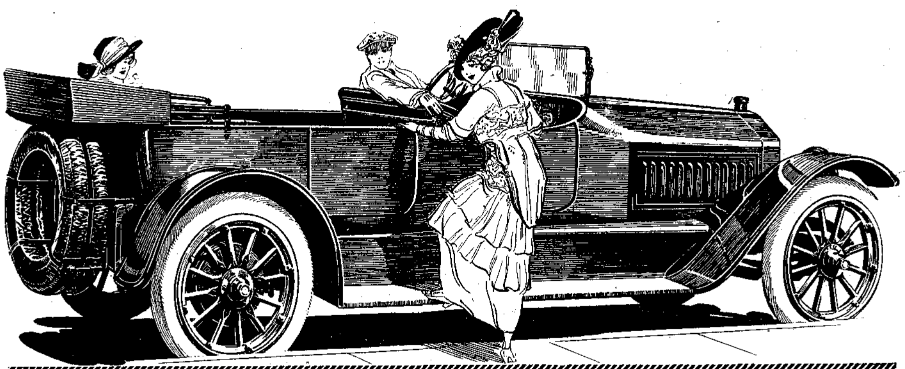
During the period of the investigation the men got even less sleep than usual. They went first to the physical inspection, and after being examined and having their physical and social histories taken, those selected went to mental testing-rooms. As all the psychologists on the commission were women, the men were arrayed in bathrobes of scarlet of unaccustomed splendor. They wore them quite proudly as they carried their data sheets into the little rooms which served as laboratories.

The investigator sat behind a table opposite the door and greeted the subject with a smile and a request to take the other chair in the room. The strange ceremony followed, and the way in which the men participated was always a useful indication as to mental condition, and very often amusing and very human. Some took it with curiosity; some with indifference; some as if enduring a necessary evil with promise of peace at the end; some sullenly; some good-naturedly; some were impatient and querulous; some nervous and a little scared.

The test given was that known as the Binet test, named after the French psychologist who invented it. With the neurological and physical tests alone, the examining physician could tell fairly well whether the subject was mentally defective, but this Binet test corroborates the other data and gives approximately the amount of the defectiveness.

The principle of the test is very simple and consists merely in asking the subject to do certain things which are graded by years. Thus, for instance, Binet experimented with a large number of children 10 years old and found out what a child of that age could normally be expected to be able to do irrespective of training or education. A series of questions and problems was formulated for each year up to 12. There are tests for 15-year-old children and for adults, but these are unreliable, as training must necessarily affect the result. If a man can pass the 12- and 11-year tests he is considered an adult; if not, he is considered defective.

Naturally, some of the subjects were



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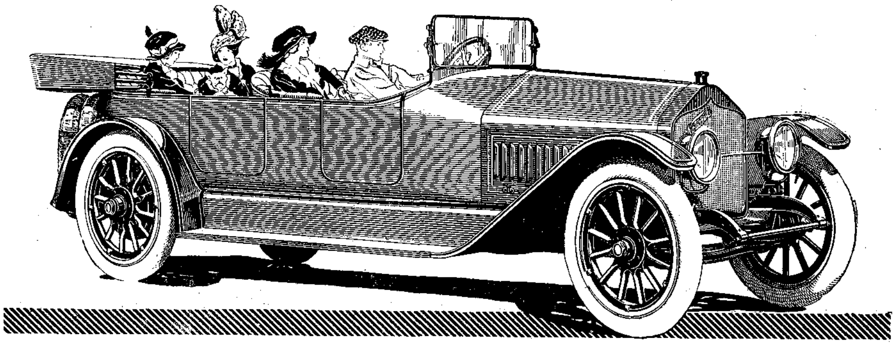

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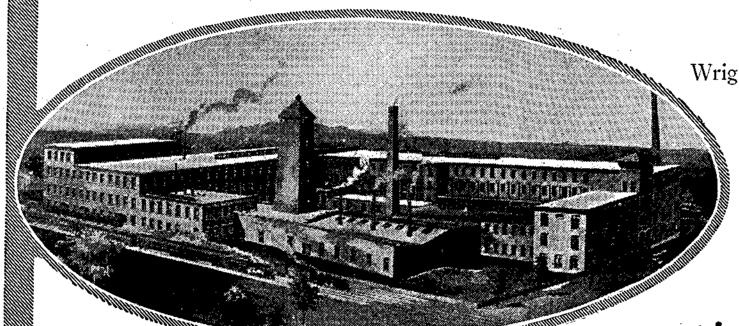

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Barrett Specification Roofs

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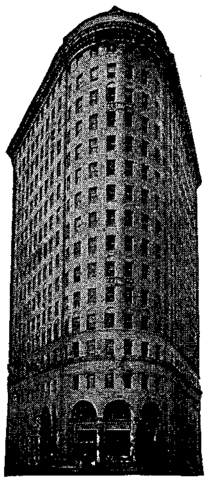

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No323

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"A WHITE FROST AT FIRST COST." **METAL STAMPING CO., Dept. A-52, JACKSON, MICH.**

more than annoyed at the rather childish questions that were put to them. Even tho your subnormal be minus in intellect, he has lived in a sophisticated world long enough to know baby-talk from the sort of conversation suitable to man's estate. And not only were some of the victims petulant, but many of them besides had served their turn at snow-shoveling during the day and were too weary to think, even in the terms of 12-year-olds. One of these expressed his sentiments vividly:

"Wotcher think this is, a kindergarten? Wotcher think I came here for? I ain't no kid. I'm a grown-up. I—why, I had kids who could do these here things. I came here to sleep, and here y' are keeping me up late worryin'. I s'pose I ain't got no kick comin'. The city's givin' me it fer nothin' —but it's makin' it mighty hard. Oh, well, all right."

After a few minutes one burst out: "Gee, this is harder than a civil-service exam. Yer got to be a genius."

"Why, have you taken a civil-service exam.? What for?"

"Fireman."

"Did you pass?"

The man remained silent.

The tests began with the 12-year one and went back in age. For each age there were five problems, and four out of the five answered normally admitted the men to that age. Memory is one of the first things to show in defectiveness, and the men were tried at repeating three sets of seven figures each after the investigator had given them out slowly. The majority of the men were normal in this, and they found the test embarrassing, annoying, or too much beneath them.

In the second test the men had the opportunity for laying bare their very souls. It seemed strange, even at the time, that so very few were filled with bitterness, or perhaps it was because they could not express it. Whoever made up the original question could never have foreseen the slashing irony of its application.

"What is justice?"

"Law," answered most. "Police," "Square deal," answered others.

"How should I know—ain't never seen it." That was the cynic.

"What is goodness?"

"Bein' good," "Keepin' quiet," "Bein' kind-hearted," was the general run of the answers. The answers were always vaguer than the abstractions they were defining.

"What is charity?"

The investigator was always expecting some outburst of bitterness, or at least a wail. She wondered what one of the members of the I. W. W. would have answered had he deigned to come to the Municipal Lodging-house. But even "charity" could not break down the wall of sullenness and resignation that appeared to surround every man's spirit. And yet many of them wore that strange, subdued smile of naive cynicism which always looked as if it might suddenly get voice and sneer itself out.

"What is charity?"

"Kindness," "Doin' good to the poor," "Givin' money," "Gettin' something from rich people."

"Bread line," muttered one in a half-inaudible voice.

"Rich man's crumbs."

"Givin' something away yer got too much of."

"The way we got stung," the cynic answered disgustedly.

Occasionally a subject was sent in whose unfitness was more or less accentuated by alcoholic stimuli applied earlier in the day. In such cases the examiner's part was like to be difficult, and tact and good humor were indispensable. One such case is described:

One man was rather queer in coming in and sat down awkwardly when asked. The investigator as soon as she saw him was a trifle sorry she had not followed the example of one of her colleagues who had shifted the table around so that she sat near the door while the subject was at the other end of the room. The psychologist wondered why the doctors had not kept their promise not to send in any drunken men; but there must have been a slip somewhere. The thing soon became distressingly obvious, as the room was small and the window closed. The investigator tried to put the man at ease and began asking questions. He was a heavy, red-jowled fellow.

The man took the whole thing good naturedly.

"Yer see, I'm very nervous to-night. I can't do very well. I was out on the drunk all day and, of course—yer—yer knows how it feels, miss."

The investigator did not, but nodded sympathetically, and was glad that the shower had brightened things up a little.

The man was very fidgety and his good nature lasted only a few minutes. Then he began to balk at the questions.

"Repeat this sentence after me. Now listen very carefully."

"For Gawd's sake, when're yer goin' ter finish?" He got up jerkily and waved his arms with an expression of hopeless disgust and *ennui* on his face.

"Come now, Mr. Connolly, we're near the end—you don't want to go and spoil it, do you? The sooner you're through the sooner you'll get to bed. There, that's right."

"All right, miss," and he sat down again with a grin.

But in two minutes he repeated the ceremony.

The fifth test for a 12-year-old child consisted of some problems absurdly simple.

"I went into the woods and saw something hanging on a tree. What was it?"

"Leaves," "Apples," "Fruit," were the most common answers. But many were inclined to the gruesome and answered, "A dead man."

The tests for 11-year-old children gave sometimes even more amusing answers. The absurdity test stunned some of the men.

"I'm going to tell you something absurd; see if you can tell me what is the matter with it. There was an unfortunate painter who one day fell off a ladder and wasn't hurt. What's absurd about that?"

The drunken one got tired of answering.

"Gee's, I'm goin' er ask you a question, now. Now, yer listen here very carefully an' tell me what's absoid. Suppose I went on the roof and fell—where would I fall?" He smiled triumphantly at the investigator

Drawn from a photograph,
Williamson & Crow, Architects, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The *back* of a wall plastered on metal lath. See how the plaster forms in knobs that are bigger than the mesh openings. This is the "key" that can never loosen.

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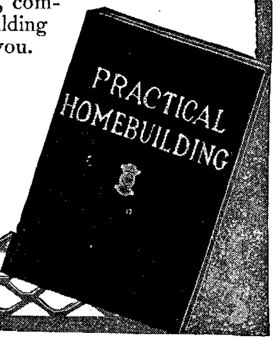
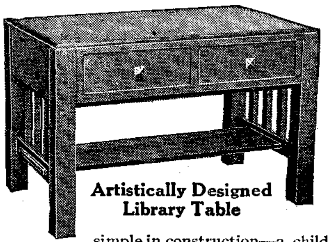


THE FAMOUS TABLE-BED
TWO NECESSITIES IN ONE
FROM FACTORY TO HOME



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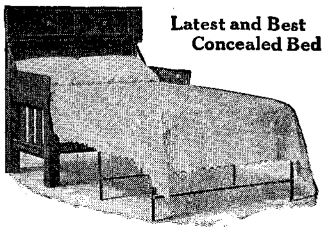

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THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY. ADDRESS NEW YORK CITY

and was in good humor for the rest of the test. This man failed to pass enough tests and was classed as defective.

"I have three sisters, Ann, Mary, and myself; what's absurd in that?" This puzzled a number for some seconds.

"There was a slight railroad accident—only forty-eight got killed. What's absurd in that?"

"They shouldn't 'a' been on that there train," one answered.

There is a deal of grim humor in asking men who have been fettered by ignorance and then buffeted by Fate what absurdity is. Had they the wit to see life more clearly they might long ago have come to the conclusion that absurdity was simply the name for life itself. One of the most interesting tests was that of the vocabulary. The men were asked to say words, any words, continuously for three minutes, the idea being to discover the things that occupied their minds and also their educational condition. When one considers that the total vocabulary of most of these men does not run above two hundred words, it can readily be seen how illuminating this test may be. In every case the examiner discovered far more of the man's life and condition than could have possibly been learned through direct questions. We read on:

One man—he was asthmatic—complained that he was very nervous, and had to be coaxed every twenty seconds.

"Shillings, pence, half, price, sale, shop . . ." he went on haltingly and breathing hard. He repeated the word "shillings" several times.

"You're an Englishman, aren't you?"

"Yes, miss."

"Have you been here long?"

"No, miss. Two years. I wasn't unemployed there. I had a little shop and did fine. But you see, my wife, you see, she went off. You see, everything got in a poor way. Came here. Can't do much." With his weak, blue eyes, pale, little face, and straw hair he looked it.

One man, a tall, husky, brown-faced man, with an incongruously wild voice, gave the names of a lot of parts of speech: "Participle, adverbs, preposition."

"You must have gone to school long."

"Yes, I went to high school."

"Well, go on."

"School, Boston, bay, harbor, American, federation, labor."

"What do you know about the American Federation of Labor?"

"I belong to it. I carry a card. Out of work because the bay's frozen."

"What union?"

"Longshoreman. No, I ain't none of those I. W. W.'s."

"Don't you like the I. W. W.?"

"You betcher. I scrapped with them. I was in the militia in the Lawrence strike. I seen enough of them there. Bunch of foreigners."

This American was the last man to be tested and the investigator left him at the door. She wondered how the A. F. of L. was better than the I. W. W. for this man as she went toward the elevator.

The elevator man came to the floor and as the door was opening she felt herself gript about the shoulders and turned around. She saw an attendant who smiled at her.

"Don't look that way, please," he said sharply.

Then behind her she heard the patter of the bare feet of the men. They were in their nightgowns and were going to the sleep which the city gave them.

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR GENERAL GONE

When Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, almost the last of the corps commanders of the Civil War period, died in his New York home the other day, a long life of storm and controversy was ended. From those early days in Washington, when he was tried for murder and, through the earnest offices of Buchanan, was acquitted on the "unwritten-law" plea, to the last lean days of rancor and misunderstanding in petty family matters, General Sickles seemed continually to be beaten upon and buffeted by every adverse wind that blew. His career in the Civil War was the climatic period in his life, tho even this glory was slashed by the criticism of those who found serious fault with his actions on the field of Gettysburg. Summing up the ten years of his service in the Army, the Baltimore *News* says of the General:

> When the Civil War began he was in Congress from New York as a Democrat and had not voted for Lincoln, but he went to the President and offered his services. He was a major in the National Guard at the time he went to England as Secretary of Legation under Buchanan.
>
> He raised five regiments. The expenses of recruiting and drilling he paid himself. The five regiments were called the Excelsior Brigade. Lincoln prevailed upon him to take command of it as senior colonel. In September of 1861, the President made him a brigadier-general.
>
> He succeeded Hooker in the command of a division of the Third Army Corps and led the division in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. In November of 1862, he was made a major-general of volunteers and had command of the Third Corps at Chancellorsville.
>
> Having defeated the Union Army there, General Lee set forth on his determined march to the North. General Meade had succeeded Hooker, and General Sickles's corps was ordered to Emmitsburg. After the first day's fighting at Gettysburg General Howard called for help and Sickles was put in command of the Union left.
>
> Sickles and Longstreet were colossal figures among the corps commanders at the battle of Gettysburg. On the Northern side Sickles was criticized because of his advance on the second day and the consequent slaughter of his Third Corps. On the Southern side, Longstreet has been blamed for virtually losing the battle because of lack of promptitude. The partizans of the two generals have

(*Continued on page* 1207)

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A Common-Sense Electric Car
$2550

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This car has Detroit Electric quality in-built all the way through. In design and construction, in mechanical features and refinements, in beauty and luxury of appointments, this model measures up to the exacting Detroit Electric Standard.

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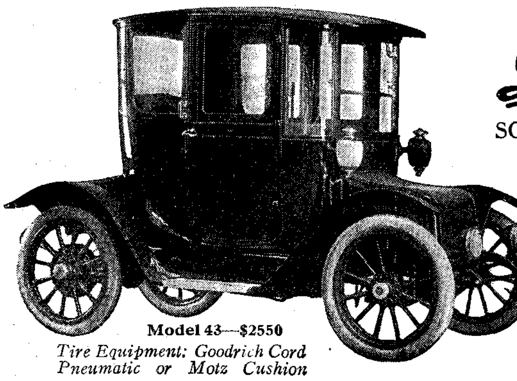
Write us for special information on this model or call at our nearest dealer's for demonstration.



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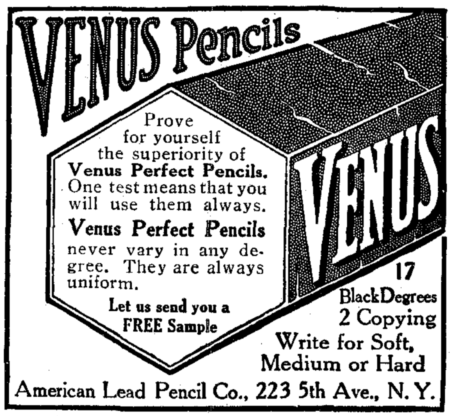

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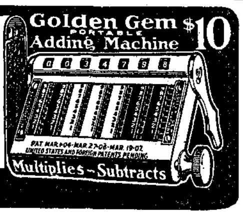

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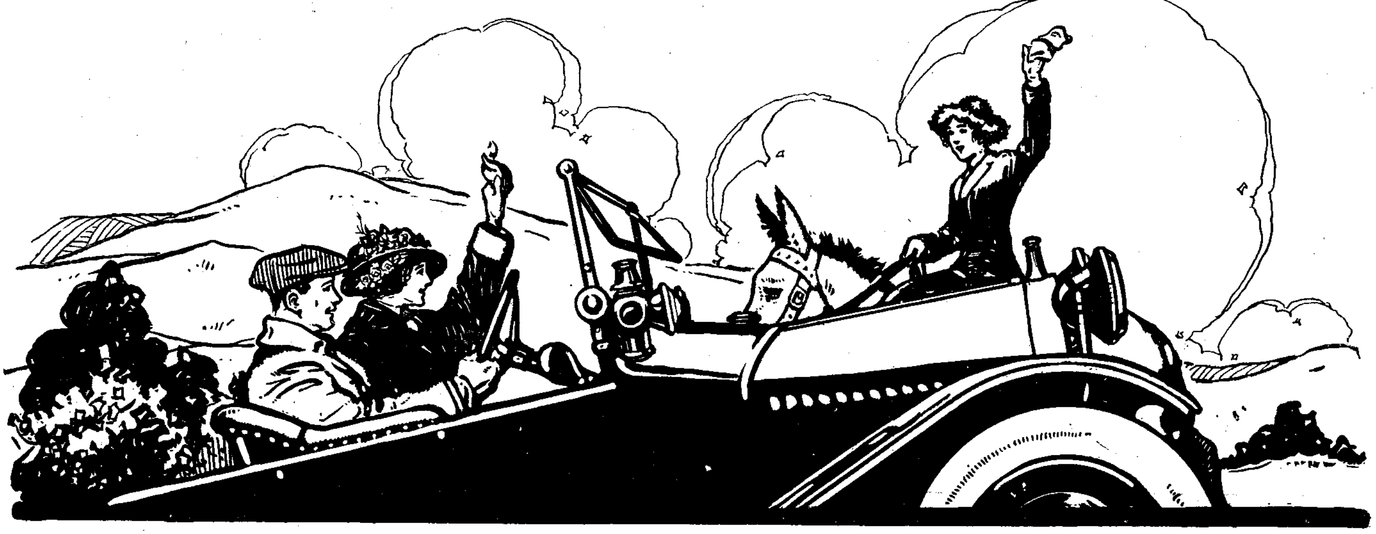

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Canadian Prices — Touring Car or Roadster, with regular equipment, $1200. With electric starting and lighting, demountable rims, over-size tires and tire carrier, $1380. Prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ont.

Mark This:

It is a matter of common knowledge that a Hupmobile sold at "second hand" commands a price above the market average.

It always *has* commanded a higher price—ever since the first Hupmobiles were built.

Why do you suppose this is?

The best measure of value for any product is what a second man is willing to pay for it, after the first man has used it.

What the second man pays for the Hupmobile represents what he and thousands of others *think about the value of the car.*

"Used" Hups 25% to 40% More

Every extra dollar he is willing to pay testifies that he thinks the Hupmobile is just that much better than some other car.

Now, American buyers don't go on fooling themselves, year after year.

If thousands of people think the Hupmobile is worth more, you can bank upon it—it *is* worth more, first hand and second hand.

It's worth more at second hand because it hasn't deteriorated.

And it hasn't deteriorated because of what's in it and the way it is built.

And the stuff that's in it "stands up" because it's the best money can buy—the best steel, the best aluminum, the best bearings, the best rear axle, and so on.

When you buy this new Hupmobile you're not indulging in an extravagance, but making an investment.

After you've had a world of service and pleasure out of it, the value will still be there—a real, monetary, cashable value.

And, incidentally, while you're enjoying the Hupmobile—*it will cost you less to run.*

Go to your Hupmobile dealer and let him tell you a host of things we can only hint at here.

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1243 Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1205)

claimed that the two fought the crucial period of the battle. The bitterest charge against Sickles was that by his rashness and desire to win political glory he disarranged Meade's plans and came near causing the loss of Gettysburg.

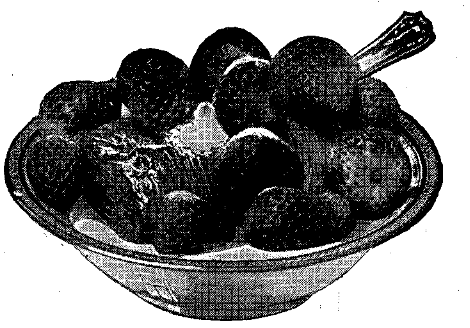
General Sickles was wounded in the second day's fight, his leg was amputated and he was carried to Baltimore.

He was not mustered out of the volunteer service until 1868. In 1869 he was placed on the retired list by President Grant with the full rank of a major-general. He had the brevet rank of major-general.

General Sickles would have been eighty-nine in October. For a decade, says the Springfield *Republican*, he was a fighter by profession, but for the whole of his life he was a fighter by nature. His native city, New York, should be eternally grateful for that fighting spirit of his, for it was he, among others, who fought for and secured for the city its great Central Park, back in the fifties, and so gave to the growing millions a constant breathing-space amid the suffocating masses of the sky-scrapers. It was about this time that the General began his military life as major of the 12th Regiment of the New York militia. From then on his life was more and more rapid and turbulent. The writer in *The Republican* continues the story in detail:

> Before he was 32 years old, Major Sickles had served as Secretary of Legation at London under Minister James Buchanan; he had won a State senatorship through a bitter campaign; and he was seated in the Thirty-fifth Congress at Washington. It was at this time that an event occurred which became the sensation of the day. Sickles had begun his second term as Congressman in 1859 when the national capital was stirred by the news that the young Representative from New York had shot and killed Philip Barton Key, the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia. Sickles declared that Key had misled Mrs. Sickles, who was Therese Bagioli, daughter of an Italian music-teacher. The trial lasted twenty days, ending in the acquittal of Sickles on the ground of "unwritten law." He then took his wife back. "I am not aware of any statute or code of morals," said Sickles to his critics, "which makes it infamous to forgive a woman. I can now see, in the almost universal denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and peril from which I have rescued the mother of my daughter. I shall strive to prove to all that an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed." Mrs. Sickles died a crusht woman a few years later.
>
> At the outbreak of the Civil War, the young fighting politician, then 36 years old, went to Lincoln to offer his services. "You have been a leader in New York Democratic politics," said the President. "If you kept your end up at that game, surely you'll do to take command of men in the field. Raise your regiments and you shall be brigadier-general in command."
>
> Sickles raised the famous Excelsior Brigade in New York, taking command of one of its regiments as colonel. Lincoln kept his word, and in 1861 raised him to brigadier-general.
>
> After the war his fighting spirit led him into the regular army, and he became, first, brigadier and then major-general. He continued active service until 1869, when he was appointed minister to Spain by President Grant. At the court of Spain, Sickles's vigorous personality made him a dominant figure. Four years of diplomacy brought him the epithet of "The Yankee King of Spain." There he contracted his second marriage with the beautiful and distinguished Señorita Creagh. This romance was followed by estrangement, which was to last more than a quarter century. In addition to this domestic trouble, came his interference in the marriage plans of his daughter to a penniless Spanish nobleman. Father and daughter separated in bitterness, the latter to return to the United States to die without reconciliation.
>
> Returning alone to New York, General Sickles again entered politics. He served as sheriff of New York, and at 67 he was reelected to Congress. General Sickles faced bankruptcy proceedings in his last years, tho he had early in life received a large share of his father's $3,000,000 estate, but his estranged wife and son came to his aid on several occasions. His last days were spent at 23 Fifth Avenue, New York, surrounded by war relics and attended by his negro servant. There Mrs. Sickles went to him in his final illness and was at his bedside at the end. The General was so irresponsible and cantankerous during the later years of his life that the charitable explanation must be an unbalanced mind.
>
> Mrs. Sickles, who had been estranged from her husband for more than 25 years, went to the General's house on May 2, when she was informed he was dying, and took charge of the arrangements for his care. She remained near his side through the night and watched by him until his death. The final reconciliation was brought about largely through the efforts of their son, Stanton, it is understood, the General recently having made advances to his wife when assured by Stanton that they would be met half-way.

General Sickles's strategy during the battle of Gettysburg has always been a moot point among those who know the intimate history of the war. On two counts is he criticized: first, for his disobedience, if such it was, of Meade's orders; and, secondly, for the maneuver which he executed. In a large three-volume work published by the State of New York and entitled "New York at Gettysburg," both points are explained in Sickles's favor. It is there shown that his move on the second day of battle was meant to prevent Longstreet from crumpling up bit by bit the left of the Union line, and that this move was directly responsible for the Confederate defeat. It should be said perhaps that General Sickles was



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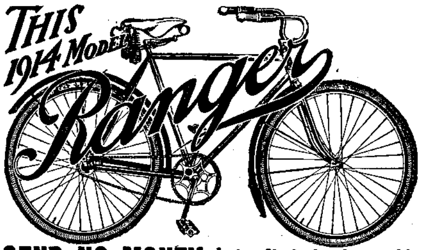

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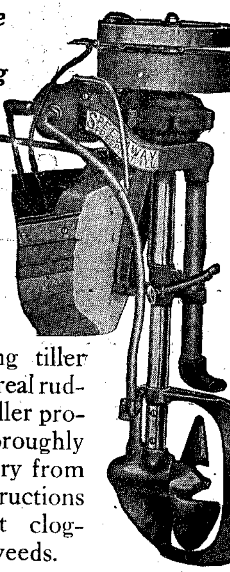

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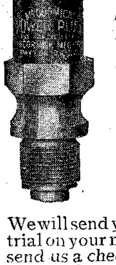

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one of the committee that published this history. The explanation given was a plausible one, but the other side, as quoted in the following from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is no less so:

General Sickles was thrice ordered to prolong his left to Little Round Top to take the place of troops shifted to the right of the line. Having partially complied with this order, he was dissatisfied with his position and sent word to General Meade, who sent General Hunt to look over the situation. Sickles desired to move his left out to the Peach Orchard, but Hunt advised against it unless Meade concurred.

As is well known, Sickles at once moved his left forward so as to get possession of higher ground and a good position for his left flank, only to find himself in worse position than ever. Meade had allowed Sickles a certain amount of discretion, which did not amount to his changing his entire position. When Meade arrived, on hearing of the move, he was furious, but it was too late to retire on the original line selected, as Longstreet's attack was already opened. Thereafter Meade fought the most notable tactical battle in the history of this continent, and after severe losses Sickles's corps finally bivouacked where it should have been before noon. Only the loss of Sickles's leg kept him from a court martial.

All that can possibly be said for Sickles is that he might have misunderstood a thrice-repeated order, that he might have overestimated the discretion allowed him, and, what is more important, the known insubordination in the Army of the Potomac, due to constant defeat, political intrigue, and dissatisfaction with Hooker, had existed so long as to make the corps commanders less regardful of orders than should have been the case. Even these excuses are feeble compared with the disobedience of orders which were as positive as possible. Apparently Sickles did not understand that at last the Army of the Potomac had a master mind to guide it.

A larger controversy involves the value of Sickles's forward move, regardless of orders. Longstreet insists that it alone saved the Federal Army from total defeat, but he is not a wholly disinterested witness, having controversies of his own to wage. What seems probable is that when Longstreet had reached the extreme south on the second day, and, if Sickles had been in his proper position, found no place to attack with safety or hope of success, he might have stopt operations and a new plan of battle might have been arranged, such as transferring the army south, as he had already advised Lee. Longstreet held on the morning of the third day the position he should have been able to take unmolested on the afternoon of the second, but he refused to attack, and so Pickett bucked the center.

Any argument as to what might have happened is academic. Sickles disobeyed orders, and if he did not understand them he was unfit to command a corps. Meade won the victory in spite of Sickles's error, and not because of it.

If the General was to blame, the punishment has been meted to him since then in the general trend his life has taken. Indeed, in the opinion of the New York

(*Continued on page* 1210)

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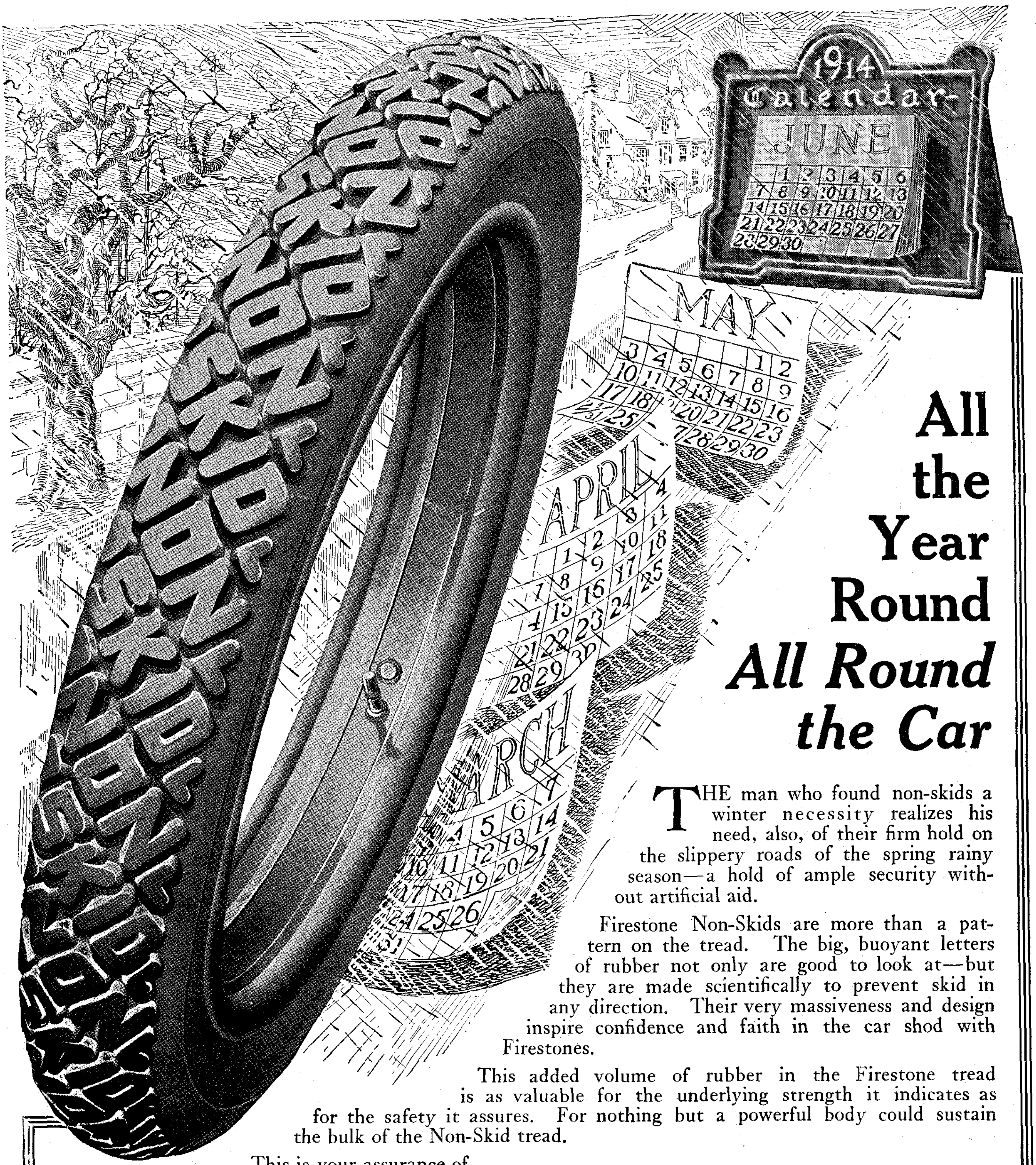

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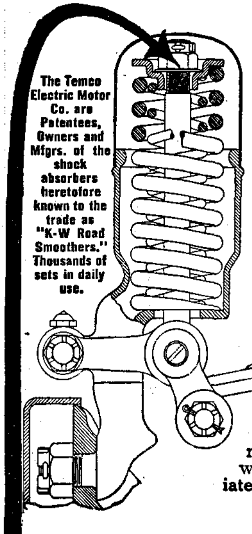
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1208)

World, Fate played the General a scurvy trick at Gettysburg, as follows:

> It is saying nothing unkind of the dead to express the opinion that it would have been better for his fame and reputation had he died where he fell at the close of that desperate second day's grapple with Longstreet. The last chapters of his life were hardly less edifying than the first, and there was no hero blood to blot them out.
>
> That Sickles survived the terrible wounds he received can hardly be regarded, in the light of subsequent events, as a piece of good fortune. Death was not kind when it denied him the right to have his name inscribed next to that of Reynolds on the scroll of Gettysburg's glorious dead.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVAL LAUREATE

POETRY of the sea is usually written by some bard who is safe on shore. The "spume" and the "spindrift," and all that, are full of romance if they are a long way off, and the pitch and roll of the ship are more apt to fill the poet with song if he does his rocking in a rocking-chair. The men who spend their lives on shipboard don't burst into poetry about it, as a usual thing. To them the life at sea means hard work, and what emotions they feel in regard to it might not always seem fit for song if put on paper. In this the sailor is like the plowman, whose supposed joys many poets have sung, but few have felt. That is why it is remarkable to find one man who has followed the sea for over a quarter century whose songs are nearly all of the sea and of the "Service." He is Will Stokes, Chief Yeoman, U. S. N., one-time graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; ex-miner, waiter, rancher, and explorer; and now the "Kipling of the Services" and the stanchest patriot in the American Navy. After so long service his one great regret is his imminent retirement; and his one solace is that he can then give more time to verse. He is a sailor and a singer of Service songs, but which occupation lies nearer to his heart it is hard to say. The New York *Press* prints an interview with him:

> The United States Navy has no more enthusiastic recruiting-officer and none who sings its praises higher than Chief Yeoman Will Stokes—and when he retires next year he takes his fame with him.
>
> For fame he has a-plenty. Probably he is the best-educated man in the Navy; he'd just as soon quote an ode of Horace or an epigram of Xenophon as measure an applicant for the man-o'-war. And sing the praises of a woman's eyes! He can do it so well in the words and language of the ancients that it shows stupendous energy when he bursts forth in Gaelic or French.
>
> An interview with Will Stokes should

really be a poetical one. Whate'er he's thought or felt he's put into ringing verse, and he has a poem for every question popped at him. "Songs of the Services," he calls them, and when he does retire they will be published in book form. Many of them have seen light in *The Army and Navy Journal*, others in some of the high-class magazines, and the "Kipling of the Services," as he's called, just smiles and goes on working and writing.

Twenty-eight years ago he joined Company 9 of the 1st Artillery, and five years later was discharged as sergeant. A few days later he joined the Marine Corps, and he saw service around Guantanamo during the Spanish-American War. One day he sent a bit of verse to Colonel Church, of *The Army and Navy Journal*, and that gentleman declared that the poet of the Services had at last arisen. Did Will Stokes chuck the Service and jump into the literary game? He did not! And why should he?

"And sure," said he with a soft voice whose brogue has not altogether disappeared, "the life of the Services is in me blood, and I never want to leave it. Contented I've been and contented I'll be.

"It's a glorious career for a young man, and there are fine fellows one meets. Well-educated fellows? Well, you'd be surprized, sir. There are lots of 'em. 'Gentlemen rankers,' as Kipling called 'em, who through some yellow streak got into trouble and went into the Service to make a new start. No, I never suffered from *ennui* because I didn't have people to talk to. Real men can always meet on common ground, and each one's hobby he can ride when he pleases."

His reading and writing Stokes calls his hobby. As he puts it, with a smile, "I've read pretty nearly every damned thing in the English language, from Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' to—what's its name?—oh, yes, 'Potash and Perlmutter.' But of it all there is nothing that can compare with Kipling or with Bobbie Burns. They are the men and the signers for me!"

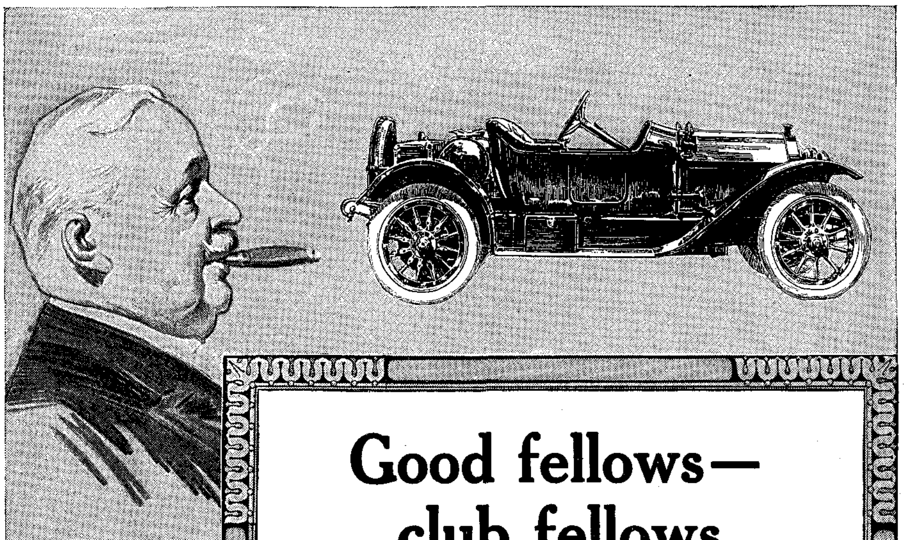
For a man who knows the classics of all tongues and who can write fair classics in his own to be puffing a corn-cob in a recruiting-office or sitting in the forecastle of a ship—well, the question was obvious. Here's his answer to it:

Johnson lives in New York City,
  On the ocean I.
Johnson dwells within a palace,
  In this forcastle I.
Johnson's worth ten million dollars,
  Not a sou have I.
Yet, betwixt us, who's the poorer?
  Johnson, sir. Not I.

Johnson sups on dainty viands,
  Pork and beans have I.
Johnson drinks imported Moët,
  Mine a nip of rye.
Johnson owns a princely wardrobe,
  One blue suit have I.
Johnson's ailing, I am hearty;
  Happier man am I.

Dogged with care and swamped in riches,
  Johnson heaves a sigh;
Like the sea breeze whistling 'round me,
  Worries pass me by.
Conscience pricks, the future threatens,
  Johnson fears to die—
Here's my hand, Death, come and grip it,
  Shipmates you and I.

Johnson heeds not God or nature,
  Their adorer I.
Thrilled with color, filled with music
  Of the sea and sky;



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Then compare the Stutz—point by point—with any car made, at any price—and you, too, will drive a Stutz and recommend it to your club fellows.

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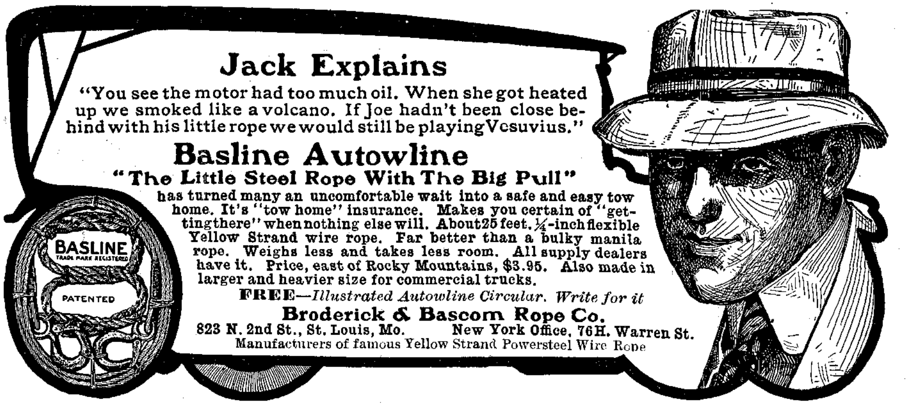

Jack Explains
"You see the motor had too much oil. When she got heated up we smoked like a volcano. If Joe hadn't been close behind with his little rope we would still be playing Vesuvius."

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has turned many an uncomfortable wait into a safe and easy tow home. It's "tow home" insurance. Makes you certain of "gettingthere" when nothing else will. About 25 feet, ¼-inch flexible Yellow Strand wire rope. Far better than a bulky manila rope. Weighs less and takes less room. All supply dealers have it. Price, east of Rocky Mountains, $3.95. Also made in larger and heavier size for commercial trucks.
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823 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo. New York Office, 76H. Warren St.
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Calm and tempest, sun and starlight,
  Nature's child am I—
Soul for soul and state for state,
  Who would change? Not I.

In all his verse there is a strong singing quality. Rab Burns evidently has taught him that; tho perhaps a poet of the open air must needs adopt that truest form of poetry whether he is taught it or no, since it is in terms of mighty song that the elements and sea and sun and tempest speak to him. His enthusiasm for the Service naturally provoked query. Would any one who had not his mental resources and even temperament find the Navy so delightful? Would Stokes advise such a man to enlist? His answer is immediate and positive:

"Indeed, and I would! When I see fine strapping fellows wasting themselves on shore, working for pittances, cringing, discontented, I think of the dreadful pity it is that they were never shown the opportunities and fineness of life in the Service. If the young fellows knew how attractive it was, how it made life worth living, this office would be thronged all the day. If you know the life even for a little while you never forget it."

Huzza! for the shipmate, frank and free,
  'Neath noonday blaze or midnight star,
Stout heart, clear head, firm hand and knee,
  And hey! for the deck of a man-o'-war.

With its want and wealth and wo, pardi,
The town is no place for a man like me.
Then ho! for the billows beyond the bar,
And hey! for the deck of a man-o'-war!

"Yes, it's the Navy end of the Services I like the best. They've all got their good features, tho. Of course, some of them have more of a sentimental interest, and for pure emotion I think one of the most poignant is on the day of parade, or when the troops leave for the front. I know it; I've felt it."

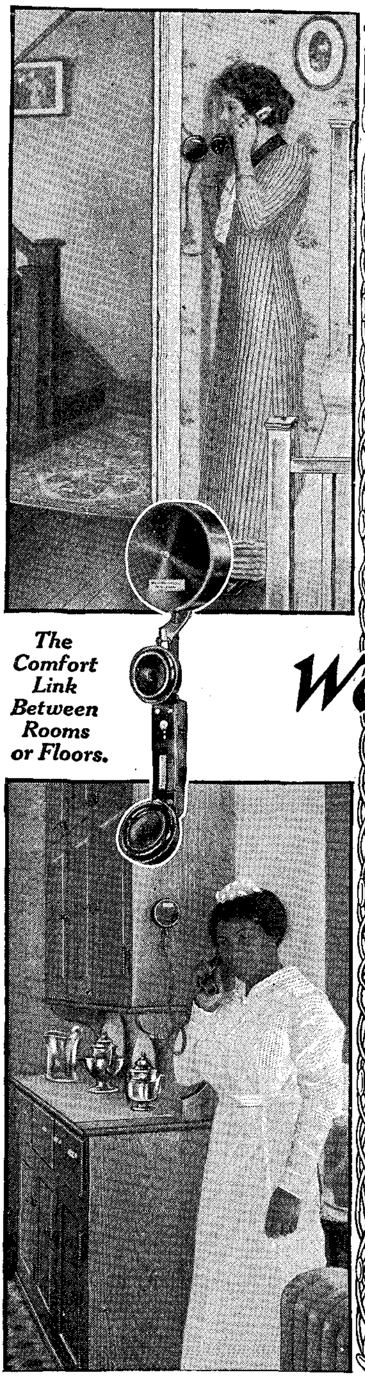
Throughout his poetry there is the undercurrent of "The Woman"; she's "The Girl Behind the Man Behind the Gun," one of his poems which was set to music. She it is who makes some of the night-watches on the sea lonely, and she it is who is one of the greatest glories of "General Liberty, U. S. A.," a portion of which—or whom?—follows:

Over the gangway, over the gangway,
  All hands going ashore,
And when we reach the blooming beach
  We'll make the welkin roar.
Neptune, adieu! fair Bacchus, you
  And Venus we adore.
Over the gangway, over the gangway,
  All hands going ashore.

Through many a long sea watch while stars
  Were shimmering on the foam,
Our hearts were filled with visions bright
  And tender dreams of home.
And lo! the hour has come at last,
  The joys that fancy wove—
So clear the decks, and here's the sex
  All sailors dearly love!

Over the gangway, over the gangway, etc.

"I haven't been able to read many of the ancient classics in recent years," continued he, "but I was an omnivorous reader when I was young and had a very good memory. That is why, when I was on shipboard, I was able to write without consulting a library to make sure of my references. I have just read because I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Western-Electric Inter-phones

installed in bedroom and kitchen, and indicate how neat and satisfactory they are.

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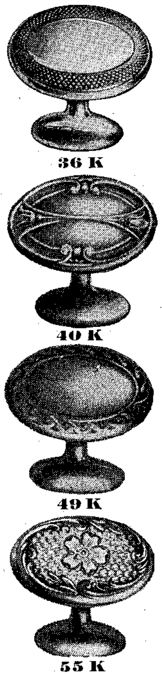

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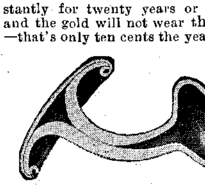

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loved to, and I've written for the same reason, never taking the one or t'other too seriously. People have sometimes wondered and thought that writing and serving in the Army or Navy were incompatible, but it isn't a bit, and it certainly isn't unique. There is plenty of inspiration and plenty of incentive, as well as an appreciative audience. Others have done it, too.

"When I retire next year it will be with some regrets. I loved every bit of my service. But when I do I suppose I will have more time for my reading and writing and have a chance to get out my poems in book form, as I have often been urged to do."

AN EXPERIMENT WITH NEGRO SECTION-HANDS

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the most important discoveries in America in the present century is the truth that fair, just, and kindly methods are the most economical and the most profitable in business. Like many other great discoveries, tho long hidden and unknown, it is, when revealed, essentially simple in principle and conclusively efficacious in application. Every one knew that one's duty to one's fellow man was to treat him honestly and fairly and do nothing to rob him of health or happiness, but few could see that this was also the most efficient way to treat him, especially if one wished to profit from his labor. The discovery, however, has been made, and now we have sanitary shops, factory lunch-rooms, rest-rooms, and hospitals; light, air, and wages in just and adequate quantities; shorter hours, longer vacations, and more and better work done. The big merchants and manufacturers have demonstrated in this way the value of this new discovery; but they are not the only ones. *The Outlook* prints the story of a "section-boss" who tried out similarly the system of fairness and kindness. He made it work, and demonstrated its superiority with unskilled, untrained, uneducated workmen. His men were ordinary day-laborers—negroes! No harder test could be given to the "fair-deal system." The writer, Samuel A. Derieux, made up his mind, as a result of the difficulty he experienced with the customary methods, to give this new plan a thorough trial. As he says:

I started out with certain fixt ideas, exprest in familiar catch-words: "Give a nigger an inch and he'll take an ell"—"The worse you treat him, the better he'll like you"—"The hardest boss gets the most work"—"A nigger hasn't any gratitude," etc. Imbued with these notions, I stormed around a day or two; then I stopt bluffing and followed my inclinations.

His early determination to treat his men as human beings was strengthened by his experience with one of them, "Sippy,"

(*Continued on page* 1215)

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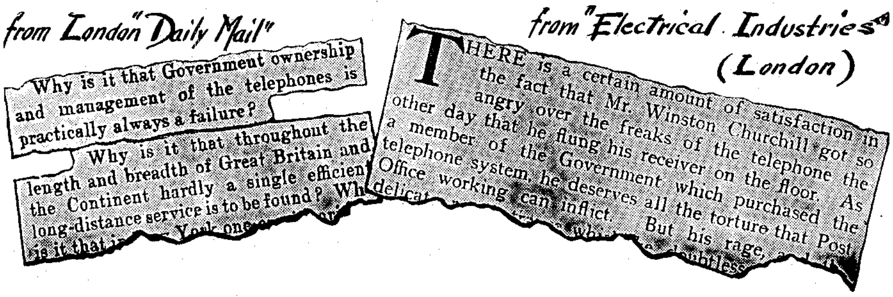

from London "Daily Mail"

Why is it that Government ownership and management of the telephones is practically always a failure?

Why is it that throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain and the Continent hardly a single efficient long-distance service is to be found? Wh... is it that i... York one...

from "Electrical Industries" (London)

THERE is a certain amount of satisfaction in the fact that Mr. Winston Churchill got so angry over the freaks of the telephone the other day that he flung his receiver on the floor. As a member of the Government which purchased the telephone system, he deserves all the torture that Post Office working can inflict. But his rage, ... delicat... doubtless...

From "Le Petit Phare de Nantes," Paris

"But today I found I had to talk with Saint-Malo, and, wishing to be put through quickly, I had my name inscribed on the waiting list first thing in the morning; the operator told me—though very amiably, I must confess—that I would have to wait thirteen hours and ten minutes (you are reading it right) in order to be put through."

Herr Haberland, Deputy, in the Reichstag

"The average time required to get a connection with Berlin is now 1½ hours. Our business life and trade suffer considerably on account of this lack of telephone facilities, which exists not only between Dusseldorf and Berlin and between Berlin and the West, but also between other towns, such as Strassburg, Antwerp, etc."

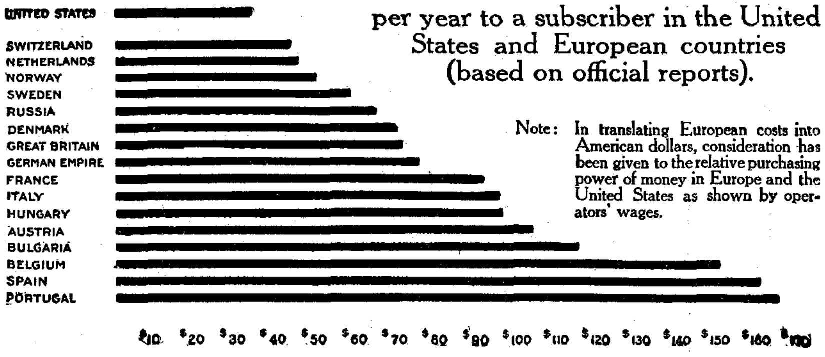
Herr Wendel, in the German Diet.

"I refer here to Freiberg. There the entire telephone service is interrupted at 9 o'clock p. m. Five minutes after 9 o'clock it is impossible to obtain a telephone connection."

Dr. R. Luther, in the Dresdner Anzeiger

"In the year 1913, 36 years after the discovery of the electro-magnetic telephone, in the age of the beginning of wireless telegraphy, one of the largest cities of Germany, Dresden, with half a million inhabitants, is without adequate telephone facilities."

Real Average Cost of Telephone Service
per year to a subscriber in the United States and European countries (based on official reports).



Note: In translating European costs into American dollars, consideration has been given to the relative purchasing power of money in Europe and the United States as shown by operators' wages.

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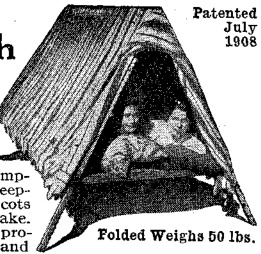

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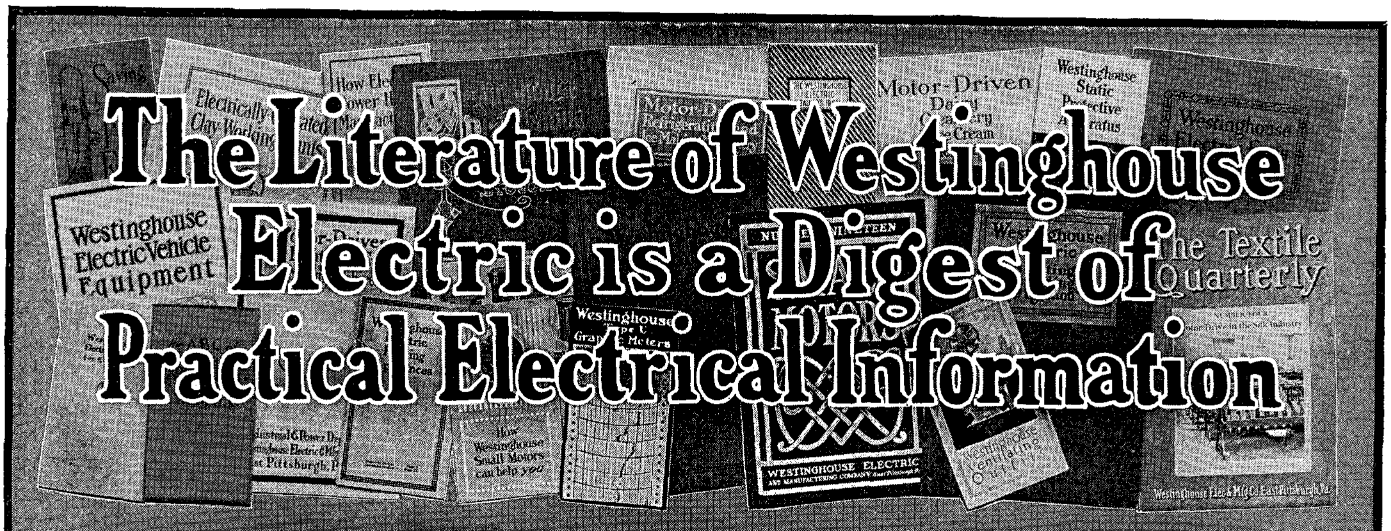

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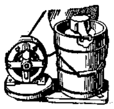
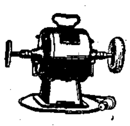
Listed below are the publications covering the use of motors and electrical apparatus in a host of industries, in factories, stores, offices, churches, schools and homes. Send for any in which you are interested. We will be glad to furnish them free.



Small Motors: Great time, labor and money savers in the home, office, store and shop. Booklet No. 4230.

Electric Vehicle Motors: Interesting and useful data for owners of electric pleasure and commercial vehicles. Booklet No. 3223.



Polishing and Grinding Motors: For jewelers, opticians, dentists, hotels, machine shops, garages and home. Booklet No. 4220.

Dental Lathe: Moderate priced lathe, of the highest reliability. No. 4257.

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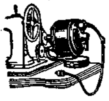

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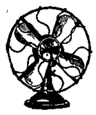

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Electric Meters and How to Read Them: Explaining just what the meter measures. No. 4032.

Portable Meters; *For every kind of electrical* measurement. No. 1104.

Precision Meters: For making electrical measurements of greatest accuracy. No. 4087.

Graphic Meters: For analyzing and checking factory operations. No. 4160.

Tailor's Electric Irons: For every shop use. No. 4190.

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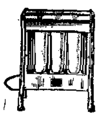

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(Continued from page 1213)

who, coming to him stray and forlorn in search of work, appealed to his sympathies and led him to see that these workmen of his were actually individuals, and not merely dumb and sluggish units in a "gang." He was perforce kind to "Sippy," and this, in a measure, pledged him to maintain the same attitude toward the rest. Naturally, his radical procedure got him into trouble with his own boss—one of the old school. He says:

At first I had doubts as to how the scheme would turn out: as for the boss, he had none whatever. He predicted failure absolute, and I am satisfied would have got rid of me but for friends higher up. Naturally, my insubordination had gained his ill will. Finally, at my insistence, he was quietly notified by the chief engineer to leave me alone. For better or worse I was launched on my experiment of treating the negroes indulgently.

In the first place, I recognized the fact that the negro is, as a race, sluggish; that he has great physical strength and endurance, *but that to push him beyond his natural* gait distresses him; that endurance, not speed or dexterity, is his strong point. Consequently I endeavored to keep each member of the gang at work all the time, without hurrying any of them. And to this end I tried to systematize the work so that at each stage every man would be employed at something.

In his personal relations with the men Mr. Derieux assumed, in the first place, that they were self-respecting individuals, and acted accordingly. He treated them as responsible creatures, trusted them and refused to spy on them. Nor were they humiliated by public abuse or criticism. The very last resort was the discharge-slip. In the eight months' work some eight or nine of the men earned this medicine; and in each case received their discharge with a display of injured innocence thinly veiling the grinning admission that they had been "caught with the goods." Other "labor troubles" are described as follows:

There were two who left me without their volition or mine. One was a very black man, and a hard worker too, named John, I think. He came to me one Friday afternoon with a doleful face. He had just received a telegram, he said, to the effect that his brother was dying in North Carolina; he wanted to be at his brother's bedside to comfort his last moments. Now, I had heard of dying, or dead, grandmothers and aunts, but the brother story was a new one. Touched by such evidence of fraternal devotion in a member of a race not specially noted for the strength of family ties, I advanced his pay and let him off.

Saturday I received notice from the office that badge number So-and-so (the badges allowed them to ride free on the cars) had been seen drunk on a car Friday night, and I was instructed to discharge him. It was John, who, as I supposed, was at his dying brother's bedside. Monday morning I reached the spot where we were to work that day a half-hour before time to begin. It was outside the city, and when I got there only John was in sight. He had built a fire and was toasting his hands (negroes love fire and will build one on the smallest excuse). His face bore unmistakable signs of his late bereavement.

"How did you find your brother?" I asked.

"Daid, suh—he died befo' I got dar. We done laid him away—dust to dust, ashes to ashes." He managed to control himself admirably during this sad recital.

"When did you leave town?"

"Friday evenin' at fo' o'clock. Got back at five dis mornin'!"

"Then you weren't in the city Friday night?"

"No, suh! How I gwine be here an' in North Ca'lina at de same time, Cap'n?"

I wrote him out a discharge-slip and handed it to him; he grinned broadly as I did so. I did not try to impress a moral on him; it would have destroyed the humor of the situation. He left me with a hearty, "Good-by, Cap'n," and I never saw him again.

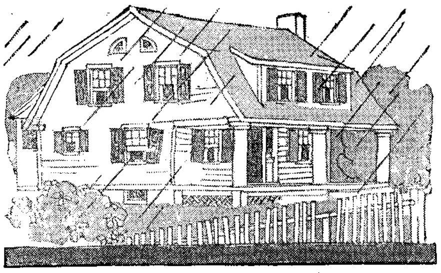
The other man, named Jake, I think, joined the gang toward the end of a week. On Saturday night all the gangs were paid off, and the foreman went to the place of paying to identify his men. As Jake passed out with his wage, a white man who had been standing aside from the line grabbed him, jammed a pistol to his face, put handcuffs on him, and led him away. "Good-by," cried he, gaily. "Dey got me." And they had him for a fact. He had killed a policeman in another city and fled red-handed to our gang. He never came back.

Very different is the story of Gus, but just as human. Gus belonged to the class of those who combine the superlatives of faithfulness and worthlessness. He is described thus:

He was a small negro, very black, with scars on his cheek-bones from many a razor duel. He had been raised in the city, and had traveled all the gaits: as a waiter in a restaurant, then in a hotel, then as a Pullman porter. But, sad decline! he *had sunk from this eminence to an all*-round sport of low order, a crap-shooter of note, a police-court habitué, a prize-fighter, and now—a day-laborer. And drink, I heard (Gus was reticent), had brought him low.

He was so worldly-wise, so patient, so weary of the Vanity Fair of this world! He never talked of his lurid career; I got that from others; and this reticence gave Gus the halo, which he undoubtedly had, of mystery and romance. He was usually very ragged; but even in his rags he had a manner that told that he had not always been thus. Some of the elegancies of his former life still hung about him; while others smoked pipes and "chawed," Gus smoked ready-made cigarets, and did not "chaw."

Again and again I resolved to discharge him; every time my resolution failed in the presence of his apparent doglike devotion and humility. I used him as a target for some of my suppress thunder, too, for Gus didn't care; it didn't wound his feelings—



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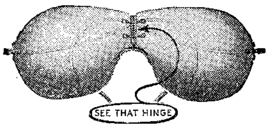

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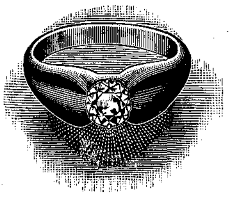

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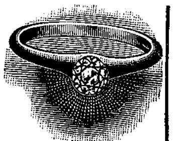

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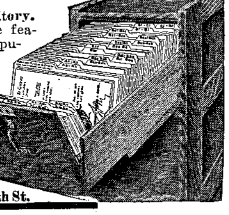

he understood. Then, too, the others seemed to make allowance for him, and his example was not particularly demoralizing. I needed some one to send on errands; I used Gus for that. Also I didn't overpay him.

So he stuck to me to the end; nay, he stuck after others failed. It happened this way: Some outsider had insinuated himself among the men, worked up a sort of organization, and induced them to strike for certain rights—mainly the privilege of riding on their badges at other hours than those devoted to toil. One afternoon my sub-foreman, Joe, informed me of their decision. I went to the office, where I found the strike was general, and was instructed to find out which ones were in the walking-out conspiracy and let them off. They would come back, I was assured.

That afternoon I drew up my men and made them a speech. Then I told all who intended to leave to step up on the curb, all who intended to stay to remain in the street. At the word every man stept on the curb but Gus. I think he was the only man, out of several hundred employed on all the gangs, who did not join the movement.

I looked at him; he did not assume a heroic pose, appropriate to this demonstration of his moral courage. On the contrary, the same weary nonchalance that characterized him in his work remained with him in this dramatic moment. "Gus," I said, "I hoped you would go; I hoped the others would stay; and here you are, and there they are. Reconsider, Gus."

"I'm gwine stick to you, Cap'n," he said, without emotion and with a barely perceptible grin.

They came back in a few days, all of them, and went to work as before. I could never think again of firing Gus.

The writer sums up the results of his experiment in the statement that his gang did fully as much work as any other, and that, in addition, they did it well, without friction, and seemed actually to take pride in the way it was done. The competitive spirit was not forced into their work; of their own accord they came around at the end of each week to find how the work had gone, and how they compared with the other gangs. Further:

That they responded to this interest I took in them I had many occasions of knowing. Once, when my brother was desperately ill at a hospital, they found it out, came to me in a body, and promised that if I went and stayed with him the work would not suffer. Again, one Saturday night after they had been paid off Joe brought me a box of cigars, a present from the gang, he said. I remonstrated; I told him I did not want to be under obligations, that there were some lazy fellows I might have to get rid of. He declared they understood that, and that the present did not bind me to keep them. After that I received a box every Saturday night, and I never discharged another man nor had occasion to do so.

Sometimes when they were all in the ditch they would sing. Who that has heard them can forget their songs of toil or think lightly of them? Those wailing, monotonous melodies are true folk-songs, crude expressions, but eloquent of the weariness of labor. The minstrel show has

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never given any true conception of these songs. There is a strain, however, in Dvorak's "New World Symphony" which does. They sing when the sun is beaming down on them, but not when chill weather comes. They are children of the sun, not of cold and ice. Human beings they are, very much like you and me, only with a little more of the child to hold in check, more of the brute. They have fidelity, gratitude, good humor, kindliness. They have human souls, even as you and I.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Worth Keeping.—MAUD—" You seem to like Jack's attentions. Why don't you marry him? "

MARIE—" Because I like his attentions."—*Boston Transcript.*

Worse Yet.—" Don't you dislike a man who assumes to know more than his official associates? " asked one statesman.

" Yes," replied the other. " Particularly if he makes good."—*Washington Star.*

Shy with Strangers.—MISTRESS—" Of course, I don't wish to put any obstacles in the way of your getting married, but I wish it were possible to postpone it until I get another maid."

MARY ANN—" Well, mum, I 'ardly think I know 'im well enough to arsk 'im to put it off."—*Tit-Bits.*

Deplorable.—The truth of the saying, " Where Art is long Cash is short," was evidenced by the appearance of the following editorial recently in the columns of a small Western newspaper:

" Burglars entered our house last night. To the everlasting shame of the community, for whose welfare we have labored, be it said, they got nothing."—*Harper's.*

Bright Child.—One day Barrymore, the actor, was walking in the street when Sidney Rosenfeld, the playwright, rushed up to him all excitement.

" Oh, Maurice," he wailed, " have you heard of my misfortunes? "

" No; is there illness in your family? "

" Not that," said Rosenfeld, " but almost as bad. My little boy, five years of age, got hold of my new play and tore it to tatters."

" I didn't know the child could read," said Barrymore—and continued his walk.—*Argonaut.*

Why She Wept.—Apropos of the numerous influential malefactors whose prison terms are either annulled or cut down to nearly nothing, Mayor Brand Whitlock, of Toledo, said a short while ago:

" Is it a good thing for the public to let these men out so soon?

" I was sympathizing one afternoon with a poor woman whose husband had just been sent to jail. She was weeping bitterly, and I said to her:

" ' Now, don't take it so hard. Two years is a long sentence, I know; but he may not have to serve it all. Convicts who behave themselves oftentimes get out months before their appointed time.'

" ' That's just it,' she replied, still sobbing. ' Henry can be an angel when he likes.' "—*Lippincott's.*

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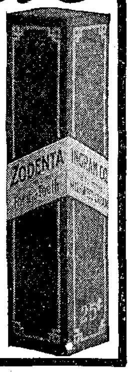

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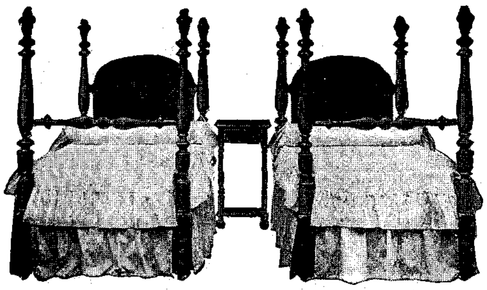

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—*Judge.*

He Understood. — CREDITOR — "You couldn't go around in your fine automobile if you paid your debts."

DEBTOR—"That's so! I'm glad you look at it in the same light that I do."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Hope.—George, who lives in London, happened to meet the vicar of his native parish the other day, and eagerly asked after some of his old acquaintances.

"And old Mr. Jones?" he asked. "Have you seen him lately?"

The vicar shook his head. "I shall never see him again," he answered, slowly. "Mr. Jones has gone to heaven."—*Tit-Bits.*

Their Busy Day.—VISITOR—"Nothing stirring on the campus, I see. Vacation is on?"

STUDENT—"Not much. The crew has gone to Billowpoint, the baseball team is on the Southern trip, the track squad is trimming everything in the West, and 90 per cent. of our faculty is attending scientific conventions abroad—the highest percentage of any American university."—*Puck.*

Unnatural.—The detective had congratulated the housewife for bringing about the arrest of a noted sneak-thief.

"Oh, I knew he was a crook the minute he opened his mouth," she replied, smilingly.

"How did you spot him so quickly?"

"Why, he told me the gas company had sent him to examine our meter and see if we were not entitled to a rebate."—*Tit-Bits.*

Sizing up Louis.—There recently came to a fashionable shoe-shop in Chicago a daughter of a man whose wealth has been acquired within very recent years. The young woman was disposed to patronize the clerk, and rejected a number of "classy" slippers he produced for her approval. Finally she said:

"I think, perhaps, I shall take these two pairs. But Louis XV. heels are too high for me. Give me a size lower—or, stay—perhaps Louis XIII. will be high enough."—*Harper's.*

Ladylike.—Gladys's mother was entertaining visitors, when suddenly the door was flung open and in burst Gladys like the proverbial whirlwind.

"My dear child," said the mother, rebukingly, "I never heard such a noise as you made coming down-stairs. Now go right back and come down-stairs properly."

Gladys retired, and a few moments later reentered the room.

"Did you hear me come down that time, mama?" she asked.

"No, dear," replied the mother. "Now, why can't you always behave like that? You came down-stairs like a lady then."

"Yes, mama," said Gladys dutifully, "I slid down the banisters."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

From the Argentine.—HE—"What do you think about introducing this mediation?"

SHE—"Is that the newest step?"—*Baltimore American.*

Promised.—THE SEERESS—"You will soon marry a man with loads of money who will give you a princely allowance. Two dollars, please."

THE CUSTOMER—"I'll pay you out of the allowance. Good-by."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

No Hesitation.—During a municipal campaign in Chicago a politician dropt in one morning to see a certain grocer. During the conversation that took place, the politician asked, "And I may count upon your support, may I not?"

"Why, no, I am sorry to say," replied the grocer. "The fact is, I have promised my support to the other candidate."

The politician laughed. "Ah," said he, "in politics, promising and performing are two different things."

"In that case," said the grocer cordially, "I shall be glad to give you my promise, sir."—*Lippincott's.*

Also Cautious.—A carpenter sent to make some repairs in a private house entered the apartment of the lady of the house with his apprentice and began to work.

"Mary," the lady said to her maid, "see that my jewel-case is locked up at once!"

The carpenter understood. He removed his watch and chain from his vest in a significant manner and handed them to his apprentice.

"John," said he, "take these right back to the shop. It seems that this house isn't safe."—*Harper's.*

Did He Know?—"But I don't know you, madam," the bank cashier said to the woman who had presented a check.

The woman, however, instead of saying haughtily, "I do not wish your acquaintance, sir," merely replied, with an engaging smile:

"Oh, yes, you do, I think. I'm the 'red-headed old virago' next door to you, whose scoundrelly little boys are always reaching through the fence and picking your flowers. When you started for town this morning your wife said: 'Now, Henry, if you want a dinner fit to eat this evening you'll have to leave me a little money. I can't keep this house on plain water and sixpence a day.'"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Kind.—"These people say they were not a trust," said George K. Service, the Denver lawyer, apropos of a convicted corporation. "Well, trust or no, the outside dealer got about as much justice at their hands as the little man got in the theater.

"A big, fat man at the theater sat on his overcoat. Thus the little man behind him could not see at all.

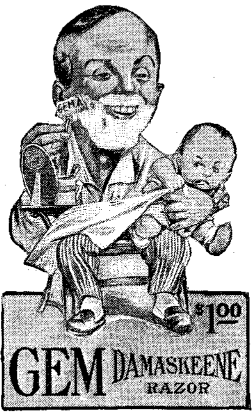
"'I can't see anything, mister,' said the little man plaintively, touching the big man on the shoulder.

"'Can't see anything, hey?'

"'No, sir, I can't see a thing.'

"'Well, then, I'll fix you up. Just keep your eye on me, and laugh when I do.'"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"Well That's Fine!!"



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FURTHER GROWTH IN THE ODD-LOT BUSINESS

SINCE the panic of 1907 there has been what practically amounts to a steady increase in buying and selling railway and industrial stocks in what are known as odd lots, that is, in lots of fewer than one hundred shares. Perhaps a majority of such sales are in lots of ten shares, but many are in lots of five, and not a few in still smaller amounts. During the panic of 1907 it was estimated that more than $10,000,000 was invested by the public in small lots. Previous to that time most houses had refused to take orders for less than one hundred shares. Such houses as accepted orders for small lots were looked upon as doing a small, or cheap, business. Since that time the attitude of brokers toward this class of business has so completely changed that the buying and selling of odd lots are said to have reached 20 per cent. of the total amount of business done on the Stock Exchange.

Attention has already been called to the influence which this kind of investing seems to have had on savings-bank deposits. It is well known that in recent months the total amount of savings-bank deposits in this State has increased very little, hardly more than what would come from accrued interest left on deposit. An explanation sometimes given for the failure of the savings-banks to show increased deposits is depression in business, leading to want of employment and withdrawals of deposits. It seems not unlikely, however, that, along with this influence the buying of stocks in odd lots and of bonds in small denominations—say, $500 or even $100—has been a potent cause of stationary savings-bank deposits.

There is no doubt that the increase in purchases of odd lots through standard houses has in considerable part come about through the vigorous campaign carried on by the Government against the bucket-shops, most of which have now been driven out of business. So also of those get-rich-quick schemes, which formerly were promoted so vigorously through the mails, but to which a decided check, not to say extinction, has been given by the vigilance of the postal authorities. With the closing of these avenues for purchasers, small investors soon sought other places in which to open accounts. Many houses willingly accepted their accounts, while others actively sought them. Under these new conditions it became necessary to secure modifications in stock-exchange rules and practises, since one hundred shares remained, as they long had been, the unit in trading. Of this matter a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"It was impractical to reduce the unit of trading below 100 shares. A unit of trading of one or a few shares would mean a bid or offer for only a negligible amount of stock, and there would be no inducement for brokers to go into the open market for a few shares, because the pay at 2½ cents a share would not be great enough to justify the broker in giving the necessary time to the transaction.

"Further, as Mr. Noble, a witness before the Owen committee, said, the banks would be much embarrassed in loaning money on one-share lots. If every 100 shares put in a loan contained 100 different pieces of paper, bank loans would be of such a physically impossible character that it would be a very serious impediment to business. Finally, and most important of all, it would be quite impossible in an active or excited market for a broker to execute a large order for 1,000 shares, if he were obliged to stop and make contracts in one-, two-, or three-share lots with anybody who came along. That would be physically out of the question.

"But while it was out of the question to change the unit of trading, the demand for speculation and trading in odd lots stimulated the business of dealing in odd lots on the floor of the Exchange. More brokers specialized in the business, with the result that as competition grew keener among them, better prices were secured for the odd-lot trader. It is now the custom to execute orders in odd lots an eighth from the market in 100-share lots. In the event of a wider spread between bids and offers, the broker with an odd-lot order can sell at the bid price or buy at the offer price. The odd-lot order may also be executed at the price of the next sale of 100 shares.

"It is the custom of the dealer in odd lots to sell the small amounts as the buying orders come in, basing his prices on the market for 100 shares, and when he finds he has sold an aggregate of 100 shares, to buy 100 shares to fill his contract. The 100-share lot is then split up into necessary small lots for delivery to the odd-lot purchasers. The procedure is reversed when sales of odd lots are made for customers.

"In addition to the protection afforded the small trader by this development of the odd-lot business, the Stock Exchange last year adopted an important amendment to the rules of trading. Before that time the quotations for 100-share lots alone appeared on the tape at the noon call and after the close. The amendment provided that the 10-share quotation be printed in case the 100-share quotations were 5% or more apart and the 10-share quotations were closer. This also tended to produce a closer and readier market for odd lots."

Along with the development of odd-lot sales, there grew up a plan for making partial payments, very much after the plan under which houses in suburban places are so often bought. This plan grew out of a desire on the part of brokers to attract people to make investments in securities when they did not have funds sufficient to pay for them outright. One difficulty, however, operated as a check on this plan—the possibility that the margin covered by the first payment would be depleted through a decline in the price of the stock. In order to guard against this danger, most houses have come to insist that the first payment shall be large enough to guard against any such contingency. Many houses now require, for stock selling at 30 or under, a first payment covering 10 points; on stock selling from 30 to 50, a payment covering 15 points; on stock selling from 50 to 100, 20 points; from 100 to 500, 30 points; and from 150 to 200, 20 points. While these margins seem ample enough in normal times, it has been found in big bear markets that some of them have proved inadequate. Last year the Stock-Exchange authorities made a rule which required that, in operations on the partial-payment plan, no contracts could be made in which a guaranty was given that additional payments would not be required when wild breaks occurred in the market. The effect of this rule has been to check investors against any tendency to buy stocks above their means. It is believed now by authorities in the Stock Exchange that the small investor is better protected than he ever was before. The fact of the recent unanimous choice for President of the Stock Exchange of a specialist and dealer in odd lots, Henry G. S. Noble, indicates clearly the new attitude of the Stock Exchange toward the small investor.

WHAT THE NEW YORK CENTRAL GAINS

The proposed union of the New York Central and Lake Shore railroads, under the name of the former, now on the verge of being effectively completed, has led *The Wall Street Journal* to print a statement showing what the bringing about of the union will cost and what promise to be the advantages to stockholders in the parent company. The writer says:

"The argument that the Central already owns 90 per cent. of the Lake Shore's surplus income is specious merely. Not only would a higher Lake Shore dividend rate than the present 18 per cent. be embarrassing, but there are definite advantages only to be had through actual consolidation. These were estimated in terms of money by Central officers on the stand before the Commerce Commission. In accounting and printing of interline records alone they thought $325,000 a year might be saved, together with another $200,000 in duplication of income tax. The transaction may be tentatively set down as follows:

"Central obtains:

Difference between 18% paid and 25% earned by Lake Shore in 1913, or 7% on $45,293,100 stock owned	$3,170,517
Earnings (1913) on minority stock, 25%	1,176,725
Estimated saving in accounting and income tax	525,000
Total	$4,872,242

"Central pays to obtain above:

One-half of 1% additional on $68,000,000 Lake Shore collateral bonds	$340,000
Dividends, 5% on $23,534,500 stock to be exchanged for L..S. minority	1,176,725
Total	$1,516,725
Balance in favor of consolidation	$3,355,517

"If the Central management had elected not to consolidate, it might have collected 25 per cent. dividends from the Lake Shore last year, amounting to $3,170,244 more than it did obtain from that source. In addition, it would have saved the increased interest to the collateral trust bondholders who consented to the consolidation, making $3,510,517. This appears to be $155,000 a year better than the result from consolidation. Ignoring certain operating economies which President Smith is confident can be made but has said nothing about as yet, that $155,000 a year would seem to be the price of a comprehensive financing scheme and a readily marketable mortgage bond issue. The Central management advised the Commerce Commission that that advantage would easily save $500,000 a year in interest before long."

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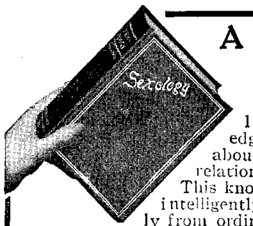

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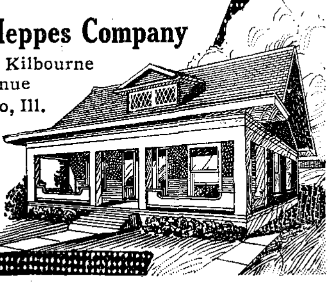

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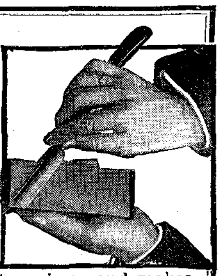

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DIVIDEND CUTS AND REDUCTIONS

The suspension by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad of its semiannual dividend, usually paid in May, has led to the compilation by *The Wall Street Journal* of a list of railroads which during the past twelve months have either reduced their dividends or suspended payments of them. The compilation gives not only former rates and present rates, but former totals of payments and present totals of payments on the outstanding stock. Following is the list:

Road	*Former Rate*	*Pres. Rate*	*Former Payment*	*Present Payment*
Missouri, Kansas & T. pf.	4%	..	$520,000	....
St. Louis Southwest'n pf..	4	2%	795,746	$397,873
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	4	..	340,000	....
Colorado Southern 2d pf..	4	4	340,000	....
Norfolk Southern pf.....	2	..	320,000	....
Panhandle pf...........	5	4	1,373,906	1,099,125
Panhandle com..........	5	3	1,858,653	1,115,191
Nickel Plate com........	4	..	560,000	....
New Haven.............	6	..	10,801,020	....
Boston & Maine pf......	6	..	188,988	....
Boston & Maine com.....	4	..	1,580,215	....
St. Louis & San Fr. 1st pf.	4	..	199,738	....
Big Four pf............	5	..	500,000	....
Nat'l R'ys Mexico 1st pf..	4	..	2,306,480	....
Chesapeake & Ohio......	5	4	3,139,630	2,511,704
Illinois Central.........	7	5	7,650,720	5,464,800
Total................	..	..	$32,475,096	$10,588,693

UNPRECEDENTED INVESTMENTS BY THE BRITISH PUBLIC

The London *Statist* declares that the British public is "getting rich with great speed"—that is, provided the growing wealth of a country can be measured by "the amount of new money subscribed to fresh issues of capital." The writer of the article can recall no time when "so many applications have been made to the British public for capital and when there has been so great a response." In the early part of last year Great Britain "appeared to be going the pace in the matter of subscriptions of new capital," but the amounts then provided have been "small in comparison with those of this year." In the first quarter of 1914, subscriptions reached £108,605,000; in the first quarter of last year they were only £75,574,000. The greatest sum ever subscribed by the British public in a single quarter was subscribed in the June quarter of 1911, but the total that year was only £83,412,000. And yet, in spite of this heavy increase, "the capital market shows no signs of being overburdened." Following are other items in *The Statist's* article:

"In the first two months of the year our foreign trade balance was, however, more favorable than last year. There was a decline in net imports of £3,300,000, and an increase of £3,400,000 in exports of British goods. Therefore we remitted nearly £7,000,000 of additional goods abroad against securities. But, beyond this sum, allowance has to be made for the larger amount of interest we have to receive from other countries in the current year than last year. Inasmuch as we lent them about £200,000,000 of new money last year, the sum due to us for interest this year is between £10,000,000 and £12,000,000 greater than last year. Hence an increase in our trade balance of nearly £7,000,000 in two months becomes £9,000,000 when allowance is made for this additional interest. For March the excess of imports may show further contraction. Hence, there are grounds for the opinion that we shall supply the capital we have lent so freely to other nations in the past quarter without needing to trench upon our gold reserves. For the first two months of the current year we

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The Literary Digest

received on balance over £2,000,000 of gold from abroad, and when the figures for the quarter come to be issued it will be found we have still received over £2,000,000 on balance since the beginning of the year.

"Of the £108,000,000 of capital supplied for the three months, nearly £91,000,000 has been for colonial and foreign countries—£47,000,000 for the Colonies, and £43,500,000 for foreign lands. Canada has again been the principal borrower, having secured £24,448,000 for the three months, in comparison with £27,468,000 last year and £10,462,000 in 1912. Australasia comes next with a total of £13,458,000, against £10,122,000 last year, and only £1,600,000 in the March quarter 1912. Argentina has borrowed £12,166,000, in comparison with £6,511,000 last year, and £7,178,000 two years ago. Belgium has secured no less than £9,420,000, while in the first quarter of last year and the year before it borrowed nothing in this market. The borrowings for Belgium are, of course, of an exceptional character; normally that country is a lender, not a borrower. Belgium has entered into obligations to provide capital rather in excess of her means, and has come to this market to help her out. Brazil has secured £5,561,000, against £2,263,000 last year, and nearly £5,000,000 in 1912, while South Africa has obtained £5,521,000, against scarcely anything last year and less than £2,000,000 in the first quarter of 1912. We show below the countries to which we have supplied so much capital in the past quarter:

COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREAT BRITAIN HAS SUPPLIED CAPITAL AND AMOUNTS SUBSCRIBED, 1ST QUARTER, LAST 3 YEARS

	3 *Months to March* 31		
	1914	1913	1912
COLONIAL—			
Canada	£24,448,404	£27,468,562	£10,462,580
Australasia	13,458,250	10,122,400	1,599,750
South Africa	5,521,044	15,000	1,970,419
India and Ceylon	2,178,968	327,717	174,568
Other Colonies	1,562,010	598,636	1,656,908
Total Indian and Colonial	£47,168,676	£38,532,315	£15,864,225
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—			
Argentina	£12,166,087	£6,511,500	£7,177,990
Belgium	9,420,000	Nil	Nil
Brazil	5,561,500	2,263,333	4,997,500
U. S. of America	3,613,811	8,813,327	8,664,085
Hungary	3,612,500	Nil	Nil
Russia	3,170,310	3,119,867	1,684,999
Greece	1,656,488	Nil	Nil
Chile	1,460,094	1,184,187	1,044,495
Japan	Nil	Nil	3,111,500
Mexico	Nil	2,085,770	690,000
Cuba	Nil	1,007,500	Nil
Other Foreign	2,897,537	2,061,175	2,297,000
Total Foreign	£43,558,327	£27,046,659	£29,667,569
Total Indian, Colonial and Foreign	£90,727,003	£65,578,974	£45,531,794
United Kingdom	£17,877,671	£9,994,940	£14,265,291
Grand Total	£103,604,674	£75,573,914	£59,797,715

AN EARLY DECISION IN THE RATE CASE

Private advices, as well as predictions made by newspaper correspondents, point to an early decision in the application of the railroads for a 5 per cent. advance in freight-rates; somewhere about June 1 is the time most commonly mentioned. Few writers predict that the roads will attain all they have asked for, but that some kind of relief is coming most of them agree. Following are points in a discussion of the matter printed in *The Journal of Commerce*:

"The decision can not be reached for a full month at least, and no hope is entertained for an announcement in the case before June 1, at the earliest. This is based upon the vast amount of data

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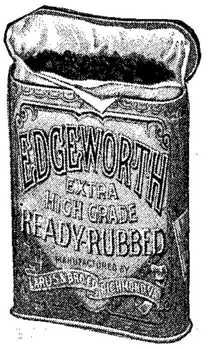

Ready-Rubbed is so new that we are still introducing it—giving away decent-sized packages of it and inviting men to send for them.

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which the Commission will have to digest in considering what ought to be done to relieve the financial conditions confronting the carriers.

"The consensus of opinion among traffic leaders is that the Commission will make no order in deciding the rate-advance case. It is freely predicted that the roads will win an advance of some sort, and the various officials are unanimous in that the Commission will hold the present revenues of the lines to be inadequate. In so holding, the traffic men predict, the Commission will render an opinion in which the methods which are regarded as proper to secure additional revenue will be pointed out under the guise of suggestions.

"Traffic men declare the carriers will not be permitted to advance many of their commodity rates. They admit, however, that the Commission may be expected to permit certain important advances in the class rates, particularly with reference to such typical points as New York to Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Buffalo, and other important terminal points. In doing this it is predicted that the Commission will give a general outline of new advance tariffs which should be filed by the roads and which, after being filed and brief hearing granted, would be approved.

"The traffic authorities are strongly of the opinion that in rendering its decision, the Commission will point out or suggest certain means whereby the carriers may conserve their revenues or add to them by effecting operating economies and eliminating other practises which are either unremunerative or burdensome on the expense accounts. The next step after that has been done, it is believed, will be to take up and dispose of the many collateral subjects related to railroad revenues, aside from such rate advances as may be proper, such as those included in the list of "78 questions" sent out by the Commission on December 20, 1913, divided by Mr. Brandeis into several groups, viz.: Revenues and the conservation thereof; economy; financial; conflicting interests; sleeping-car operations; free switching and spotting or placing cars on private sidings; trap-car service; free lighterage; free storage; free loading and unloading; free collection and delivery; refrigerator service; free reconsigning; free passes and private-car transportation, etc."

The same paper declares that "considerable interest is being evinced in local railroad circles in passages contained in the final brief presented by Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel to the Commission, opposing the proposed 5 per cent. advance." Mr. Brandeis "had much to say concerning unremunerative passenger service and other railroad evils on the big Eastern lines during his argument." Following are extracts regarded as of special interest in Mr. Brandeis's brief:

"No adequate explanation can be found for the multitudinous instances of unremunerative rates and practises prevailing on our railroads hereinafter referred to, except lack of knowledge on the part of managers of the disastrous financial result of these rates and practises. . . . The unprofitableness of passenger traffic is perhaps most marked in connection with the Pullman-car service. Under existing contracts with the railroads that company prospers greatly; but the railroads get no compensation for the heavy expenses incident to the greatly increased service which it renders in hauling the steel Pullman sleeping-cars, supplemented as they are by smoking-, dining-, and observation-cars. . . . . .

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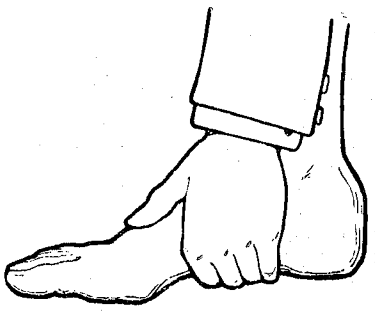

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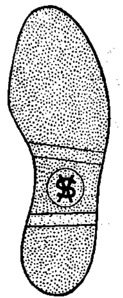

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"The losses on passenger traffic resulting from low fares are, of course, augmented by the transportation services rendered absolutely free. It is well known that despite the Federal prohibition of passes, the volume of unpaid passenger travel is still large. It is not so well known that the free service in hauling private cars and even private trains is extensive. Carriers were requested by question No. 71 to give information concerning private cars moved for other than officials and employees of the line on which they were hauled.

"Out of 113 carriers only 55 have as yet answered this question; but the replies are illuminating. During the year ending June 30, 1913, these 55 carriers handled 4,729 private cars, for which the revenue at tariff rates would have been $400,091. This private service appears to be in large part a mere luxury granted to privileged individuals, and as such a demoralizing perquisite of power. The Erie free private-car lists for 1913 contain items like this: The wife of a former director has, free, two special trains on which the tariff rate would have been $3,466; the daughter of a president has four private cars, for which the tariff rate would have been $1,665, and the wife as many more. Not officials only, but wives, mothers, and daughters of officials, high and low, of other roads, whether connecting, competing, or remote from the Erie's lines, are supplied with private cars apparently without stint. Among these are the wife of a first, of a second, and a third vice-president; the wife of a superintendent; the wife of a superintendent of motive power; the wife of a superintendent of telegraph; the mother of a chairman; the secretary to the vice-president of a telegraph company; an assistant superintendent and a consulting engineer; a chief clerk to a president; a controller; an assistant general freight-agent; a passenger-traffic manager; a general counsel; a chief engineer; and a superintendent of car service. All of these officials or connections of officials of other lines are favored at the expense of the Erie stockholders or the public with a private car, apparently a luxury merely.

"It is not surprizing, in the face of such extravagance of superiors, that subordinates should be wasteful."

The importance of the forthcoming decision all writers recognize. *The Financial World* likens it to "some of the momentous issues raised in the Civil War." That paper believes, however, that the roads would survive if their petition were denied altogether. Revenues have to some extent been "wasted needlessly," and if the decision were denied "much reform in this direction would be possible."

Financial interests in Europe have shown much interest in this whole matter. In its recent annual report the Deutsche Bank of Berlin declared that the American roads "need higher freight-rates," and that the present rates were "the lowest in the world, representing, for instance, but a fraction of the English railway rates, in face of the fact that wages in America on the average are fully twice as high as in Europe." This bank regards the rate question as "one of paramount importance for the economic welfare of the whole country." The earning power of the roads is "an essential condition to securing urgently needed additional capital," and on it depend the prosperity of our industries and opportunities for the employment of labor.

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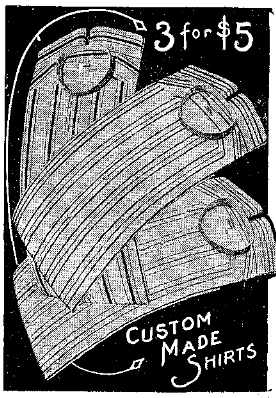

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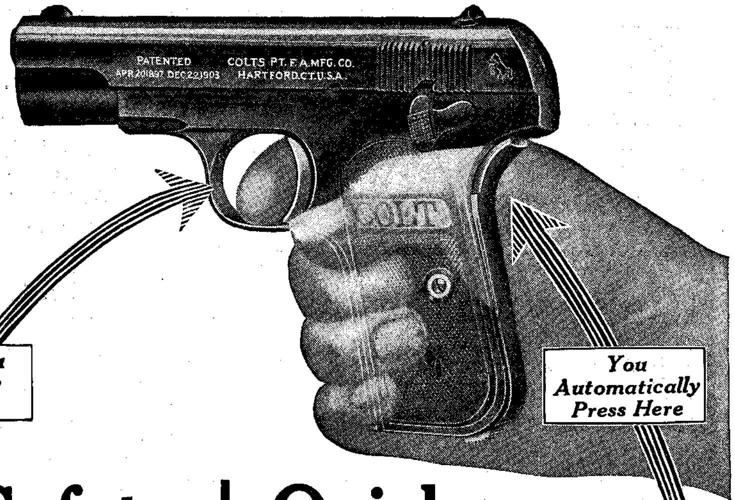

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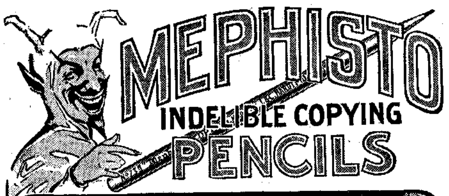

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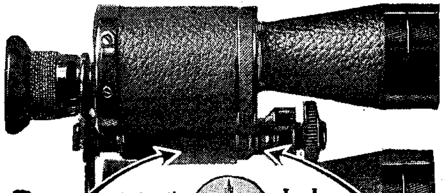

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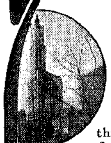
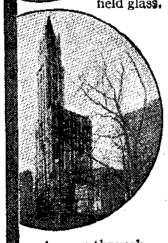

Same through field glass.


As seen through Perplex Binocular.

WILL THE FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES CONTINUE?

The recent decline in prices month by month, as shown in *Bradstreet's,* may continue for a considerable time, not only here, but in Great Britain, where for six months the general trend has been downward. The Index number published in *The Statist* shows from November, 1913, to April, 1914, a decline from 84.5 to 82.8. *Bradstreet's* Index numbers for each month in the same period are printed alongside *The Statist's* in the following table:

	"*Bradstreet's*" *Index*	"*Statist's*" *Index*
April 1, 1914....	8.7562	82.8
March 1, 1914....	8.8320	83.3
February 1, 1914....	8.8619	83.5
January 1, 1914....	8.8857	83.6
December 1, 1913....	9.2290	83.3
November 1, 1913....	9.2252	84.5

Commenting on these figures, *The Wall Street Journal* remarks that "the trend is unmistakably in the direction of lower levels." Sir George Paish, editor of *The Statist,* believes we have now reached a point where "a long swing downward is setting in," and that commodity prices "will decline for several years to come." As to the causes leading to such a movement he says:

"Most classes of wage-earners are now due for a share of good fortune. A measurable reduction in the cost of living is due. The rise in the cost of living came from the remarkably good credit the world enjoyed in the past ten years and the greatly increased consumption of nations that were able to borrow more than they had ever been able to borrow before. In fact, the world's demand got to a point where it greatly exceeded the supply.

"Many countries are experiencing great difficulty in satisfying their need for capital, and very little new work is being undertaken anywhere in the world. This means that for a time, at any rate, the demand for goods and the consumption of many countries will be reduced, and there is a probability that the supply of goods will be in excess of the demand. The price of commodities will fall therefore.

"How soon this condition of things will become apparent can not be predicted with certainty, as new demands for capital which must be satisfied may arise. For example, if the Mexican situation were to develop, and trouble were to arise between the United States and Mexico, large orders would have to be placed for clothing, munitions of war, and other things needed by a great army, and a fresh stimulus would be given in this country to trade and consumption."

The Wall Street Journal believes that the lower tariffs under the new law in not a few cases "are working gradually toward lower prices." Other forces making for a continuation of the decline are named as "curtailed production in manufacturing, uncertainty as to legislation, increased labor efficiency, cheaper money, and keener competition among exporters and importers, along with the splendid agricultural outlook."

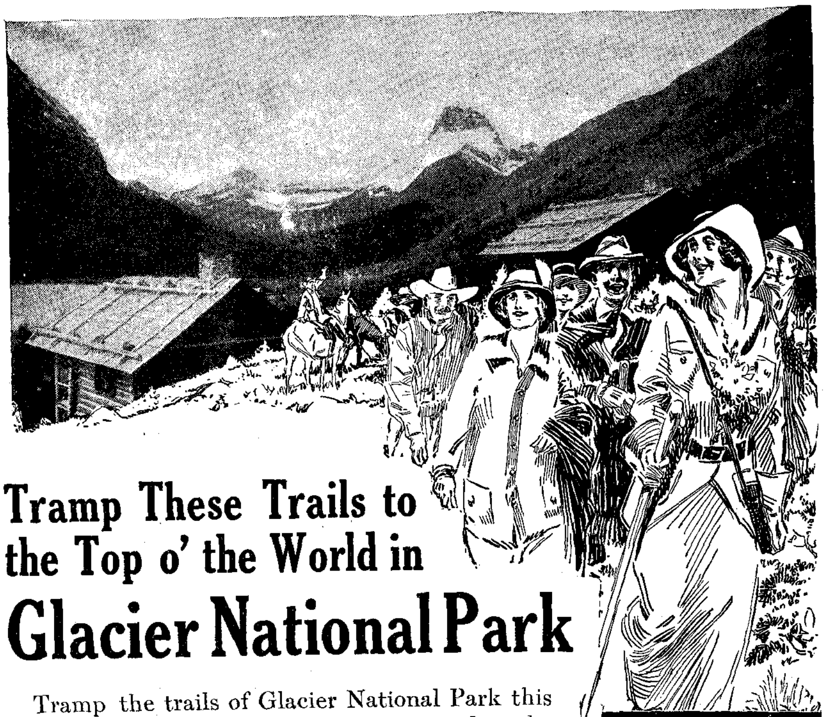
The future of wages in the light not only of these declining prices, but of the economic conditions which are making for less employment, are discust by Charles C. Jackson, in the New York *Times Annalist.* With a large number of laborers absolutely idle, profits and dividends much smaller than before, he questions whether there is not in store for labor a decline. So long ago as last summer, he believed there were forces at work leading to the present economic situation. He sees no way to an enlargement of profits " except by reducing all costs of production," and that means lower wages. Idle men can not be set to work on new construction " until we get to creating liquid capital faster; that is to say, until we get larger profits from capitalists." He says further:

> "Certainly our foreign trade shows that we can not raise the prices of merchandise here without incurring a great export of gold. Doubtless some idle factory and construction workmen will drift to the farms, as I think they did at the periods of crisis in 1873 and 1893; and perhaps the labor-unions, encouraged by the growth of sympathy, will fight harder than ever to maintain the enormous rise of the last ten years in their wages. But it seems certain that, with so much idleness and with the fall which we have had in the prices of merchandise and in railroad earnings and in profits, wages also will soon decline. When wages decline, there will come an increase in profits; and this increase, probably aided by retrenchment in unproductive extravagance, will slowly enlarge our supply of quick capital, and we shall by and by indulge in a normal amount of construction again. If we had gone through a more thorough reduction of costs (wages, discount on bonds, etc.) in 1908, we should probably not have so big a job on our hands now."

CONDITIONS AMONG THE EQUIPMENT COMPANIES

An estimate has reached *The Wall Street Journal* as to present operations among equipment companies that manufacture cars and locomotives. It puts operations as low as 40 per cent. of capacity, whereas one year ago they were " about twice as large," and the first six months of that year saw " operations at a high level." In the current calendar year, however, less than half as many orders have been on hand as there were a year ago, and since January 1 there has been no increase. Meanwhile, prices have dropt and with them profits. Following are details as to several of the large companies producing railway equipment:

> "The American Car & Foundry Co., which has shared generously in the small supply of orders placed in the last year, is operating at about 40 per cent. of capacity, together with the Railway Spring Co., Pressed Steel Car Co., Standard Steel Car Co., and the two locomotive companies, the American and Baldwin. The latter company is employing something like 7,000 men at present, compared to 17,000 at this time last year. The percentage employed by the American is at about the same. The Baldwin company had a good year in 1913, due to orders booked early in the year and in the latter part of 1912. The first four or five months of last year were a busy period for all equipment companies, but since the volume of business then taken was cleaned up, there has been nothing to take its place.
>
> "Several of the equipment companies are barely earning their preferred dividends, as in the case of the American Locomotive Co. President Marshall, of the Baldwin, stated recently that while the first six months of the company's current fiscal year showed the preferred dividend earned for the whole year, in the last six months, from January 1, 1914, to July 1, prospects



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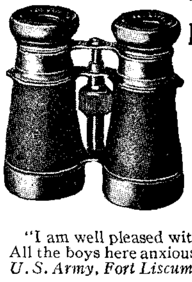

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of earning more than its fixt charges are slim.

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"The year of the American Car & Foundry Co. ended with April, but the report will not be issued for six or eight weeks. It is understood that the company earned about 4 per cent. on the common stock.

DECLINE IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD

M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, in *L'Economiste Français*, printed recently an article on the world's gold production, in which he showed that production was sensibly declining. This fact he regards as "an economic phenomenon of the utmost importance." The production from a little more than 500 million francs in 1885 rose to 600 million francs in 1890, and then "jumped by enormous bounds" to over 1,600 million francs in 1899. After a temporary setback, due to war, it again mounted from 1,380 million francs in 1901 to 2,300 million in 1908. M. Leroy-Beaulieu remarks that the world in that period (1901-1908) learned to accommodate itself to a constant and rapid increase amounting to about 100 million francs a year, so that all this new gold "easily found employment." But from 1909 the rate of production began to slacken; at first it was scarcely appreciable, but it amounted in 1911 to 35 million francs, in 1912 to 20 million francs, and in 1913 to 60 million francs. M. Leroy-Beaulieu raises the question whether this change does not mark the beginning of a new era. He says:

"After the tremendous expansion which characterized the last quarter of the century, are we to see the production of gold remain stationary or even fall away as it has done before at different times, notably when from 800 million francs in 1860 it fell little by little to the neighborhood of 500 millions in 1880 and the years following? It is a grave problem which presents itself here.

"The three great gold-producing countries still are the Transvaal, the United States, and Australia, the first having gradually gained on the other two and

(*Continued on page* 1230)

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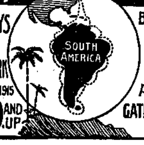

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 1228)

having taken the lead in 1898; the last having gone almost side by side with the second until 1905, but having considerably fallen off since then. These three countries furnish together more than two-thirds of the world's auriferous production.

"The most novel and salient point which appears is the diminution in the auriferous production of Transvaal which, from 1912 to 1913, has decreased more than 30 millions of francs. This decrease comes from the famous district of Witwatersrand, which produces likewise, except for 40 millions, all the gold of the Transvaal, the foreign mines having never been of very great importance. Witwatersrand, the production of which has never up to the present ceased to increase, save during the war, gave last year only 8,430,998 ounces of fine gold, against 8,753,568 in 1912. An ounce of gold being worth 107 francs, this is about 902 million francs against 936 millions. We said, last year, that Witwatersrand was near its apogee. Has this now been reached and will the production of its mines be seen to diminish from now on? We reproduce below its production during the last ten years, since the continuance of exploitation on a normal footing after the South-African War in 1904:

(In fine ounces—1 oz. troy equals 31 grs.; 1 oz. equals 107 grs.)

1904	3,653,794	1909	7,039,136
1905	4,706,433	1910	7,228,588
1906	5,559,534	1911	7,896,802
1907	6,220,227	1912	8,753,568
1908	6,782,538	1913	8,430,988

"What is the cause of the very marked reduction in 1913, which amounted to very nearly 4 per cent. of the production? The history of Witwatersrand is, above all, varied. It has been subject to the most severe military and political disputes, to the terrible South-African War, after the Jameson expedition, which was a foretaste of it. It has suffered from an almost chronic economic evil, insufficiency of labor: the importation of Chinese authorized for some years before being forbidden, and that of ignorant natives who were sought not only in the Transvaal and the near-by regions but even from the depths of the tropics, has never been able to solve the problem in a wholly satisfactory way, any more than the progress in mechanical drills. To this common insufficiency of labor have come to be added at different times the strikes of the white workers who fill the positions where a skilled workman is necessary. These strikes, to which have been added railway strikes, have taken an important and grave aspect, particularly last year. They have had as a result the exodus of a great number of native workmen, terrified by the outrages which the strikers committed, little anxious to remain in their compounds earning nothing. The number of workmen employed in the gold-mines, which reached 191,000 at the end of December, 1912, and nearly 208,000 in March, 1913, fell to 152,000 at the end of September. By the end of December it had gone up to 180,000 again. It seems indeed that this considerable deficit explains the falling off in extraction of metal. Up to May the production kept increasing and maintained itself (except in March) above the level of 1912. Dating from June the decline began, and, in December, the difference as regards the previous year was not less than 103,000 ounces, or more than 13 per cent. If the work had been carried on under normal conditions, the diminution in the production at Witwatersrand doubtless would not have occurred.

"Furthermore, we must reaffirm the observations which we made a year ago.

Aside from the labor question, the time when, for natural reasons, the production of Witwatersrand will begin to diminish little by little does not seem far off. The best placer mines are on the point of being exhausted, and it is indisputable that to-day the yield of the veins is generally growing smaller as they go deeper, so that the deep levels, especially when one gets far enough away from the surface, are far from as valuable as the old mines. There is to be foreseen then in the near future a diminution in the extraction which must gradually take place.

"In the United States the production has already for some years had a tendency to diminish. It reached its maximum in 1909 with 4,821,000 ounces, valued at more than 500,000,000 francs ($102,500,000); in 1911 it still amounted to 4,687,000 ounces, or $96,890,000; in 1912, 4,521,000 ounces, or $93,450,000. In 1913 it fell away to 4,271,000 ounces, or $88,300,000. Thus it appears that the deficit reaches almost 12 per cent. under the most favorable year. The falling off in Alaska is the most striking. It is due in part to the exhaustion of certain alluvial deposits; in part to the bad weather which reduced the working season on many placers far below normal.

"It is possible that temporarily we must go through a period of stagnant or even decreasing gold production. Our economic organism must become accustomed to it. An annual accumulation of gold which would remain at about 2,000,000,000 francs seems, furthermore, to be amply sufficient for all needs if use is made of perfected and up-to-date methods of payment, such as checks, transfer of debts and clearings, which economize the precious metals without entailing any abuse of fiduciary circulation. It is unfortunately a method of which we are too ignorant in France. The check in the movement of the extraction of gold should be a warning to us."

THRIFT IN EUROPE

Mr Straus, in his *Investors' Magazine*, writing of lessons in thrift one may learn abroad, remarks that Americans do not boast of their thrift, partly because " they have so little of it," but in larger degree because it is their habit to " boast of extravagance as if it were a thing to be proud of." He believes, however, that there are indications of an inclination here to learn some of those first lessons of thrift so greatly needed. If only we would practise that virtue in the same degree that the French do, we might " double our national wealth in a short time." He finds in every detail of contemporary French life evidence of a thrift that enabled that people in so short a time to pay off the great German war indemnity of 1871, amounting to $1,000,000,000. Mr. Straus says further:

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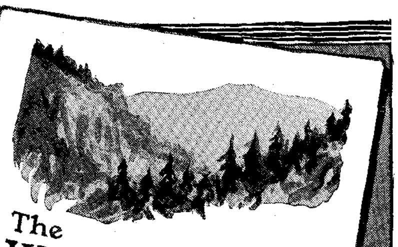

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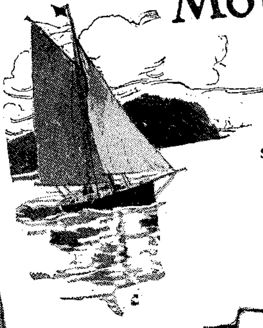

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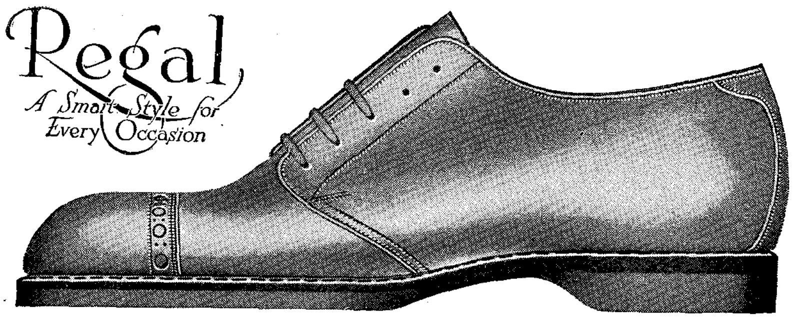
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. G. H.," Bronx, N. Y.—"What do you know about the word *gringo?* I see from the newspapers that it is said to have originated from the refrain of a song of Robert Burns—"Green grow the rashes, O!"—sung by our soldiers during the Mexican War of 1846. Is this correct?"

Gringo is an old Spanish word—one that antedates the Mexican War by more than sixty years. It is defined in the Standard Dictionary (1891): "*Gringo* [Sp.] In Spanish America, one of English blood or speech: a contemptuous epithet." THE NEW STANDARD qualifies this, and says: "In Spanish America, a foreigner, particularly an American or one of English blood or speech; a contemptuous epithet. [Sp. gibberish.] The word may be found also in Melchior Emmanuel Nunez de Taboada's "Dictionnaire Espagnol-Français," published in Paris in 1845—GRINGO, -GA, *adj.* (figuré et familier) Grec, hébreu. On le dit d'une chose inintelligible."

Translation: "GRINGO, -GA (figuratively and colloquially) Greek, Hebrew. It is said of a thing that is not intelligible."

The word has been traced back to an earlier date—1787. It occurs and is explained in P. Esteban de Terreros y Pando's "Diccionario Castellano," published in Madrid in that year. See Vol. II, p. 240, col. 1:

"GRINGOS, llaman en Malaga a los estranjeros, que tienen cierta especie de acento, que los priva de una locucion facil y natural Castellana; y en Madrid dan el mismo, y por la misma causa con particularidad a los Irlandeses."

Roughly translated, this means: "GRINGOS. The name given in Malaga to those foreigners who have a certain accent which prevents them from speaking Spanish fluently and naturally; and in Madrid the same term is used for the same reason, especially with reference to the Irish."

"F. V. L.," Regina, Sask., Can.—"Is it ever correct to use the phrase 'going to go' to express an indefinite futurity not contained in the word 'going'?"

"*Going to go*" is always pleonastic, and therefore incorrect.

"J. B. R.," Spring Hope, N. C.—"1. Which of the following questions is correct and why—*i.e.*, I am speaking to a person over the telephone and am not certain of his identity, and desiring to know, should I say, 'Who is *this* I am speaking to?' or, 'Who is *that* I am speaking to?' 2. Are both permissible? 3. Is there still a further style? If so what?"

One may say, "Who is this to whom I am speaking?" but the best way is to ask the question, "To whom am I speaking?"

"C. D. McC.," Colusa, Cal.—"Which is correct, *Capitol city* or *Capital city?* For example: 'Mr. Smith returned from the *Capital* or *Capitol* city.'"

The *Capitol* is the building occupied by the National Congress at Washington; the *capital* is the chief city or town, the seat of the Government. So that everything depends upon what the person using the sentence you submit means. If he means that Mr. Smith returned from the chief city or town of the country, then *capita* is right, but with a lower-case initial letter. If, however, he means that Mr. Smith has returned from the city where Congress is in session, he may say correctly *Capitol* city, by which he means the city where the Capitol is situated.

"H. D. M.," Memphis, Tenn.—"Which is correct: 'No one was present other than John and me,' or 'other than John and I'?"

If the sentence had been completed there would have been no doubt of the correct pronoun to use. "No one was present other than John and I *who were present*." But the original sentence is faulty in construction. Transpose the words: "No one other than John and I was present." That this is pleonastic strikes one at once. Why say so much when one may say the same thing in fewer words: "Only John and I were present"?

"A. E. M.," Bison, Kan.—"Kindly explain the following extract from a 'will': 'I give the rest and residue of my estate, real estate, personal and mixed, *of which seized and possessed, to be equally divided*.'"

The extract means that the testator devises the property of which he is seized and possessed to be equally divided among the beneficiaries under his will. "Seized and possessed" means "of which the person [making the disposition, will, or whatever it be] is in possession as owner" at the time.

"F. G. F.," Lawrence, Kan.—"Kindly tell me if the word 'gotten' in this sentence, 'the men have *gotten* together for this debate,' is either correct or graceful English."

It is not graceful English—*assembled* expresses in one word what "gotten together" does in two.

"S. H. A.," Stamford, Conn.—"Please give pronunciation of *Gatun, Culebra, Chagres*."

Gatun is pronounced gā'-tun—"a" as in *arm* and "u" as in *rule*. *Culebra* is pronounced kū-lē'bra—"u" as in *rule*, "e" as in *they*, and "a" as in *artistic*. *Chagres* is pronounced chā'gres—"ch" as in *church*, "a" as in *arm*, "e" as in *pen*.

"M. S. H.," Rock Valley, Ia.—"Please give correct pronunciation and explain the origin of *Zyziphus Jujube*, a kind of date said to be adapted to our climate."

You refer to *zizyphus jujuba*. The word is derived from the Greek *zizyphos*, which means "jujube." It is a large spiny shrub having white flowers and drupelike fruit. This is the plant that some writers claim supplied Christ's crown of thorns. *Zizyphus* is pronounced ziz'i-fus—first "i" as in *pin*; second "i" as in *habit*; "u" as in *but*.

"A. J. H.," Aberystwyth, Great Britain.—"Kindly decide the following point for me: 'A musical instrument-maker would classify metals according to the note they emitted when struck; a foundryman would classify *them* according to their strength, weight, or durability; a metallurgist might choose their alloy-making qualities; and so on, each choosing the characteristic which helped (or would help) him in his work.'"

Either form is correct. The form "which helped him in his work" seems preferable in view of the context.

"F. P.," Fergus Falls, Minn.—"Kindly tell me if you consider the following expression a good one: 'The prospects have never been *nearly* as good—'"

Omit the word *nearly*. "The prospects have never been as good." It may be that you wish to emphasize the degree of goodness, and, therefore, used *nearly*, but "*altogether*" or "*quite* as good" is preferable.

"J. F. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly inform me which is correct: '*Awake* me in the morning,' or '*Wake* me in the morning.'"

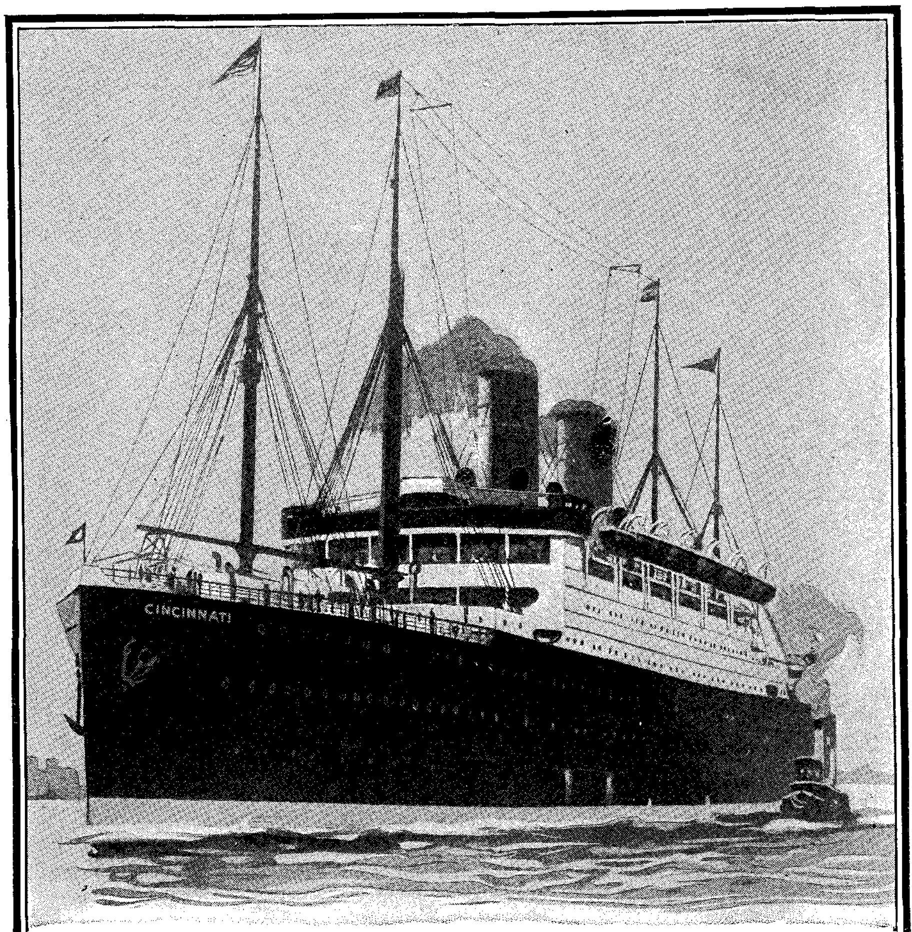
Both words, *awake* and *wake*, are used correctly.

"J. D. T.," Toronto, Can.—"Are the following sentences correct: 'I will try *and* do it.' 'How did you enjoy yourself?' 'He *only* acknowledges one debt'?"

No; the first and third sentences are not correct. Say rather, "I will try *to* do it"; "He acknowledges *only one* debt." "How did you enjoy yourself?" is an English idiom, and therefore correct by sanction of usage.

"I. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'His astonishment is beyond compare'? Can the word 'compare' be used in this manner?"

It is an archaic or poetical use for "comparison."



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CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

April 30.—During severe fighting between the Constitutionalists and Federals at Tampico the Ward liner *Coutilla* is shelled by the former under the impression that it is bringing arms to the Huerta forces.

May 1.—Dr. Edward Ryan, of the American Red Cross, captured at Zacatecas and under death-sentence as a spy, is released by Huerta, as a result of pressure applied by Great Britain, Spain, Brazil, and the United States.

Carranza will not neutralize the Tampico oil zone, but promises to protect all foreign property.

May 2.—The South-American mediators request Huerta, Carranza, and this country to name peace delegates for a joint conference.

There is a slight skirmish between Federals and United States troops at the Vera Cruz waterworks.

More refugees arrive at Vera Cruz.

May 3.—Carranza, tho willing to mediate, refuses to suspend hostilities against Huerta.

The *Montana* leaves Vera Cruz with the bodies of the Marines who fell at the capture of that city.

May 4.—The A. B. C. peace envoys withdraw their invitation to Carranza to send a delegate to the mediation conference, as a result of his refusal to cease warfare.

A Ward liner, riddled with bullets, arrives in New York bringing refugees from Tampico.

May 5.—Huerta sends his family to a Pacific port, as if in readiness to flee or to take the field himself.

Niagara Falls, Canada, is selected as the meeting-place of the mediation conference.

May 6.—It is reported that hundreds of Mexicans are seeking American protection at Vera Cruz, fearing Villa's wrath.

Foreign

April 30.—Colonel Roosevelt and party reach Manaos on the Amazon safely, homeward bound.

King George's chauffeur is struck by a petition hurled at the King by a militant suffragette in London.

May 1.—A German aeronaut and his passengers landing at Perm, Russia, are sentenced to solitary confinement.

May 2.—Joseph Caillaux, reinstated in the cabinet, challenges his opponent to a duel.

In a Paris suffrage test-vote, only 17,000 supporters are discoverable.

May 4.—A portrait of Henry James by Sargent in the Royal Academy, London, is hacked with an ax by a militant suffragette. The damage is beyond repair.

May 5.—The United States-Colombian treaty passes its first reading in the Colombian Senate.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 2.—The Senate makes the tolls-exemption repeal bill unfinished business.

May 4.—The President selects five members of the Federal Reserve Board, with Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, as governor.

May 5.—An alleged conspiracy to force the increase of freight-rates is exposed in the Senate by Senator La Follette.

May 6.—The President receives a letter from Richard Olney declining the appointment on the Federal Reserve Board.

The Judiciary Committee reports the new omnibus antitrust bill to the House, with the recommendation that it "is not intended to destroy or hinder, but to help business."

GENERAL

April 30.—The proposed horizontal increase in freight-rates is declared illegal by Louis D. Brandeis and William A. Glasgow, Jr.

With the arrival of Federal troops in Colorado, peace is restored temporarily to the strike zone.

May 3.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, corps commander in the Civil War, dies in his home in New York City.

May 4.—The attempt to impeach him is blocked by Governor Ammons in the special session of the Colorado legislature.

May 5.—The Colorado legislature takes up the Governor's proposals for the management of the strike situation.